The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2410. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Interesting Details of the Battle of Montebello.

POSITIONS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GARIBALDI.

Probable Future of the Campaign.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

STATE OF ITALY.

GENERAL EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Later from India and China.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DETAILS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult., arrived here yesterday at noon.

The papers by the *Africa* are three days later than those received *per City of Washington*, but the news is only two days later than that brought out by the latter, *via* Queenstown. The telegram from the *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F., from Galway is two days later.

The steamer *North Briton*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool at 6½ P. M. on the 25th ult.; and the *Bremen*, from New-York, reached Southampton on the 27th.

Mr. P. T. BARNUM is among the passengers *per Africa*.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

The Battle of Montebello—Accounts from Participants—The Relative Strength of the Combatants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS,
ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 22.

A day's interval ought to enable me, perhaps, to give you a detailed and intelligible account of the action which took place day before yesterday at Montebello, and which has given to the French troops the glory of the first serious advantage in the battlefield, as well as the solid result of a definite Austrian retreat along the line of the Po. But I am afraid that I shall hardly be able to do this. For, in the first place, had I been on the battlefield during the action I should hardly have been able to tell you accurately either how the Sardinian videttes beyond Casteggio came to be overtaken as they were by the Austrian advance from Stradella, (for they themselves are at a loss to account for it up to this hour,) or what the actual amount of forces engaged on either side in the whole six hour's fighting was. And then Alessandria, always since my arrival noisy and clamorous enough, is to-day a Babel of trumpets and people. The *Café* on the *Piazza d'armi* last night was a chaos. It is usually full of jingling cavalry officers and jabbering *sous-lieutenants*, but last night it was literally swarming; and as every man with whom I spoke had his own different version of the affair at Montebello you may imagine I came away confused enough. One slashing young fellow, a volunteer, who professed to have been in the immediate neighborhood of General BAUER when he fell, and consequently to have seen the whole fight, assured me that the division FOREY went into action only 3,500 strong, and that the Austrians were at least 36,000 in all! "*Ils nous ont decapités*," he said, "*et nous, nous les avons decimes.*" The best account I have had of the whole matter, from an engineer officer who served in the Crimea, who is in all respects a fair, candid and competent authority, is to the following effect: He declares that the action was in its own way, a kind of second Inkermann on a smaller scale, with this difference, that there is more excuse to be found for the negligence of the allied outposts at Montebello, in the comparative insignificance of the position to be protected, than there was for the neglect of the British to protect their vitally important lines at Inkermann. But in the one case, as in the other, there was a surprise effected where no surprise ought to have been possible; and a victory won where no victory could reasonably have been looked for. The Sardinian cavalry of General DE SONNAZ, with a squadron of French chasseurs, had been scouring the road beyond Casteggio towards San Giuletta, throughout the night of the 19th, and were surprised about ten in the morning, near the bank of the little river Sanzato, by firing from the heights on the right of the road in the direction of Montalto. They took this at first for a reconnoissance, but were soon undeceived by the general advance of a formidable body of troops upon the river in such numbers as made it necessary for the cavalry, numbering only about 550 men, to fall back before the columns of the enemy. The alarm was at once dispatched to the head-quarters at Voghera, and General FOREY's division was pushed rapidly forward. In the meantime, however, the superiority of the attacking forces, as well in point of numbers as of artillery, constantly increased, and by the time that General FOREY, with three battalions, left Voghera for the front, which was nearly 1 o'clock, the cavalry, with their supports along the road from Montebello to Casteggio, had been completely driven in; the Austrians had occupied Casteggio, taking up in the heights which overlook the main road from the left—precisely the position held by the Austrians of General OTT on the 9th of June, 1800; and, posting one battery there, had pushed on the road to Montebello. This village, built like most North-Italian villages, along one narrow street, they carried only after very severe fighting; and, indeed, all are agreed that the Piedmontese and the French rivaled one another throughout the whole of this severe struggle, in dash as well as in constancy. The cavalry of DE SONNAZ rode down the hussars opposed to it four several times. Just to the left of Montebello, and about a mile further on the road to Voghera, is Genestrella, a little village in the hills, and of this also the Austrians took possession, meaning to throw themselves upon the left of the French at Voghera, as well as to meet them on their advance by the main road. The main body of the French came within artillery range before the Austrians expected them, and the conflict extended itself along a line of about a mile and a half from Genestrella to the west of Montebello, and across the French front. This was the hardest field-fighting of the day; and it was 3½ o'clock before the Austrians were dislodged from Genestrella, after a considerable loss on the part of the French, especially from the Eighty-fourth Regiment. General BAUER was then charged to retake Montebello, where the Austrians had well employed their time in throwing up intrenchments, and in making the houses so many defences. Here it was that the French bayonet came into play, while the rifled cannon battered the heavy stone walls about the heads of their defenders like pasteboard. The French could not make themselves masters of the position till 6 o'clock, and won it at last by sheer superiority of hand to hand skill in the use of the bayonet. Montebello in fact played in this battle the part which Casteggio played in the action of 1800, and the second indeed more properly deserves the name of the battle of Montebello than the first. It was nearly 7 o'clock before General FOREY, riding up the hill on the left of the church at Montebello, saw the Austrians defile from their strong position at Casteggio, and take the road to the Po by Casatisma. There was some little fighting after this at a place called Varello, a short distance on the left of Casatisma, and about three miles from Montebello but the action really ended with the expulsion of the Austrians from Montebello. That the Austrian force was far more numerous than there was any reason to anticipate a force dispatched on such an expedition would be, does not admit of a doubt. If the Austrians were really informed by their spies of the true condition of General FOREY's division at Voghera then their troops must have been dispatched in sufficient numbers not only to occupy the places immediately attacked by General STADION, but also to drive the French out of Voghera and to threaten the whole line of the Imperial advance from Alessandria. To such a work the engineer officer, my informant, thinks thirty thousand men would not have been more than equal; for although a smaller number might have driven FOREY back—his division being quite inadequately provided with artillery, and far from full in numbers, in consequence of the suddenness with which it was ordered into the campaign—yet the immediate vicinity of the tremendous French force at Alessandria and along the line to Genoa would have made the retreat of any hostile body impossible unless it had been strong enough to keep the road open behind it. If again, on the other hand, the Austrian manœuvre was really intended as a feint to cover the retreat of the Austrians into Lombardy (and that is the view o many Sardinian and French officers here) it is quite unreasonable to suppose that they would have risked the loss of prestige now really incurred, by sending a small body of troops to accomplish it. These considerations, coupled with the general impression of all the Allies engaged, led me to think that the Austrians in the action must have numbered at least more than 20,000 men. It is, on the other hand, quite impossible that there should have been more than 9,000 at the utmost of the Allies in the field during the day.

The feeling in Alessandria is, of course, one of great and natural exultation among the Italians, and of pardonable pride among the French. The latter have lost heavily in officers, more than *ninety* killed and wounded having been already reported. But everybody is satisfied of two things: that the new French artillery do more than was looked for from them; and that the Croats and Tyrolese are quite unequal to facing the bayonet. What next? Is now the universal question. The impression of the French line is, that the Emperor will order a general advance upon the line south of the Po, turn Piacenza, and bring the Austrians to action under the walls of Pavia. But the older men seem to think this doubtful. There are no symptoms as yet of a rising in Lombardy, and any adventure in the Austrian provinces would be very hazardous which was not supported by the signs of a grand popular demonstration west of the Mincio. In truth, however, the ideas at headquarters are quite kept out of the market. We have the manufacture of enthusiasm. The arrangement of strategy belongs to the Emperor, and he keeps his own counsel.

As an illustration of the difficulty of getting positive news even here, I may mention that nobody can tell me whether *our* Captain BONAPARTE was or was not in the action. It is the story at the *cafés*, that he was, and that he distinguished himself greatly; one report says, cutting down two Hungarian hussars of the Regiment of Prince CHARLES, of Bavaria, with his own hand. The French loss, in killed and wounded, is at least nine hundred men, for nothing could exceed the dauntless gallantry with which they exposed themselves, particularly at the attack on Genestrella. I have made all my arrangements for leaving at a moment's notice, the general conviction being that the hour of the completion of all arrangements for an irruption into Lombardy is near at hand. There are several Russian officers in town, one of whom was at Casteggio day before yesterday, and he declares that the conduct of the Austrians indicated that they were cowed by the fury of the French onslaught. From Turin we have the wildest stories, which I don't give you, as you will probably get through London and Paris more authentic news from that quarter than Alessandria has now to give.

X.

THE WAR FROM THE PARISIAN OUTLOOK.

SPECULATIONS ON THE POLICY OF THE FRENCH COMMANDERS—THE FORAY OF GARIBALDI—THE MISSION OF PRINCE NAPOLEON—PARISIAN JESTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, May 26, 1859.

By one of the chances of war, the long delay in Piedmont has been broken. The battle of Montebello seems in no way to have been preconcerted by the contending parties. The Austrian bulletin declares that their's was a forced reconnoissance, which implies a reconnoissance with a large force, while the French were called up unexpectedly to support the Piedmontese advanced post, driven back by the Austrians. The Austrians, knowing in advance that the great body of the French army was in front of them, were organized and prepared for any emergency, while the French, not anticipating an attack, were wanting both in artillery and cavalry. In other words, the organization of the division of General FOREY, which formed the advance guard of the French army, was incomplete. The division of General FOREY was the first to leave Paris, to hasten to the protection of Turin, and it left behind it all the soldiers absent on furlough. Thus, although this division is composed, like the rest, of four regiments of 3,200 men each, (on paper,) say of 3,000 men on foot, with the ordinary complement of cavalry and artillery, which would carry the total to 15,000 men, it did not number at the battle of Montebello more than 6,000 men. To these must be added 900 Piedmontese cavalry and a battalion of *chasseurs*, who took part in the fight. The Austrians, on the contrary, had from 20,000 to 25,000 men. Their own dispatches acknowledge 12,000 men on the march the day previously toward Stradella, and these, gathering upon the march the men posted along the road to Casteggio and Montebello, might easily swell the number to the figure indicated.

The number of casualties on the French side has been variously estimated, and reports have been in circulation at Paris to the effect that the French forces were literally decimated. But these reports are evidently based on the unusual number of officers killed and wounded, without taking into account the peculiar character of the fight, which required the officers to take an active part at the side of their soldiers. There is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the official report of General FOREY, which states the casualties of his division at from 600 to 700 killed and wounded. Subsequent accounts from Alessandria state the number of wounded that have been brought into hospital as 850, which would leave a large margin for the killed. Among the French the Austrian loss is uniformly estimated at 2,000, including 200 prisoners, while the Austrian bulletins say their loss was considerably less, or that it about equaled that of the French.

These figures may only approximate the truth after all, for we can easily imagine with what anxiety each party desires to gain the prestige of the first victory. But they serve, at least, to show that the battle was a most bloody and effective one, and that the French remained masters of the ground, while the Austrians were forced to retreat. The first battle is, therefore, clearly in favor of the French, and a second victory of Montebello is inscribed among the feats of French arms.

It is reported that Captain JEROME BONAPARTE was in command of the *chasseurs* at this battle, and did wonders of valor. But no official confirmation of this fact has yet appeared. It is not, however, improbable, as the Captain was on reconnoitring service in this part of the country at the time of the battle.

The battle was fought about twenty miles from the French head-quarters at Alessandria, and as the fighting closed at 6 o'clock in the evening, the Emperor did not hear of it till early the following morning. He immediately started on a visit to the ground, and, in company with Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, inspected it in detail. He embraced the brave General FOREY, who was slightly wounded, and recognized among the wounded Austrian officers one who had been introduced to him last Winter at the Tuileries. He ordered the wounded to the Hospital at Alessandria, while the prisoners were directed upon Marseilles, to be confined in an interior fortress of France. The Emperor gave the prisoners money before they left.

If it be true that the Austrians are retreating from Piedmont, this victory of the French at Montebello will be absolutely without importance in a strategetic point of view to the victors; for the reconnaissance of the Austrians once finished in that direction, they would have retired, and left these points, Montebello and Casteggio, to the French and Piedmontese. Neither were these points of any importance to the Austrians; so that they made a mistake in risking a battle, especially since they were destined to lose it and give the French all the moral advantage of a first victory.

On the same day with the battle of Montebello, General CIALDINI, in command of the Piedmontese forces on the Sesia, crossed that river near Vercelli, with twelve thousand men, under the Austrian fire, his men wading the river at a ford, where the water came up to their waists, and finally established himself on the left bank of the river; but he was afterwards forced to retire. The crossing of the Sesia on the right wing of the Austrian army, and the battle at Montebello with the left wing on the same day, suggested at first the probability of a preconcerted movement; but the fact appears to have been only a coincidence.

The delay in the forward movement of the French is explained by the wet weather and the floods in the rivers. The fact is that as late as six days ago all the Imperial Guard had not arrived at Alessandria, and it is certain that the artillery is still incomplete. We no longer see nor hear of the movement of troops in this part of the country, but it is nevertheless true that troops continue to leave Marseilles for Genoa, and to cross Mount Cenis. The great difficulty is in the transportation from France of provisions for such an immense army, for the resources of Piedmont must be exhausted, and Lombardy will be found in the same condition. It would therefore be dangerous to advance unless the Commissary's Department was complete; and since all the means of conveyance were in the first place usurped by the soldiers alone, hurrying to the protection of Piedmont, it is now the turn of the *commissariat*; and when it is recollected that there are five *corps d'armée*, three of forty-five thousand men each, and two of thirty thousand each, with an immense number of horses to be supplied, some idea may be formed of the labor of organizing and placing such a quantity of stores of all kinds as will permit the army to venture with security into a country already stripped of its resources.

While the French Army is thus collecting its forces and organizing its train, General GYULAI is preparing his retreat. He has apparently renounced the offensive, and will perhaps neither dispute the Ticino nor the capital of Lombardy, but retire upon the strong positions beyond the Mincio, within the protection of that famous quadrilateral range of fortresses, where he may perhaps hold in check even a superior force.

In this plan of General GYULAI some of the Powers see more of politics than of strategy. It is supposed that these Powers only await the arrival of the Austrian army at Mantua to renew their intervention and to attempt to save for Austria her hold upon Lombardy. You may rely upon it, that if this idea exists, it is but an illusion, for the Emperor NAPOLEON has shut his ears to all propositions that stop short of the entire emancipation of Italy. Whatever is accomplished must be accomplished by the force of arms; either Austrian or French arms must triumph; "Austria must stretch to the Alps, or Sardinia to the Adriatic." It would in fact be an act of hostility towards France, to ask her to stop when only a part of her mission had been accomplished.

In the centre of the long line of opposing forces, VICTOR EMANUEL has pushed forward a reconnoissance as far as the neighborhood of the late head quarters of the Austrians at Mortara. On the extreme north, where the country had been almost completely abandoned by the Austrians, in order to concentrate their forces in front of the French army at Alessandria, GARIBALDI has crossed into Austrian territory with 5,000 men, and is fortifying himself at Varese, five miles from the Swiss line, and about twelve miles west of Como.

Little as we know here at Paris of the movements of the forces and of the plans of the Emperor, this action of the Garibaldi corps appears rather hazardous. In ordering such an advance, the Emperor must have counted upon the rising of the people of Lombardy; and the fear at Paris is that the Lombard populations may hesitate to rise, excepting in favor of a decidedly victorious deliverer. They have tasted the miseries of unsuccessful revolt too bitterly to forget them easily.

But the Austrians are afraid of GARIBALDI; the natives of the Sesia district, which has been occupied and evacuated by the Austrians, say that whenever the advanced parties of the enemy reached a new point, one of their first questions was, whether GARIBALDI was in that district? They know the composition of his force, and fear him. A report was in circulation two days ago at Turin and at Berne, that GARIBALDI had been attacked in position at Varese and that he was defending himself, without artillery. News from that source is looked for with anxiety.

The *Moniteur* of this morning contains but two lines of official news from Alessandria. These state that the Emperor had gone to Voghera, and that "no time had been fixed upon for the general movement." This is a singular announcement, and means one of two things: either that they felt at head-quarters that something ought to be said about the long delay, or else that they are ready to move, but wish to deceive the Austrians, who will get this dispatch in camp by the way of Vienna this afternoon. A dispatch of yesterday says in effect that the Imperial Guard and the artillery are now all arrived, that the provisions and material of war are about complete, and that a movement of the whole army may be looked for at any moment. We may assume, therefore, that if any further delay takes place it will be owing to the weather, the state of the roads and the rivers, or to some unexpected movement of the enemy.

You will not fail to remark the wording of Prince NAPOLEON'S proclamation to the Tuscan people. He has entered the Tuscan territory at Leghorn with the fifth corps of the Army of Italy, numbering forty-five thousand men. At least, when complete it will reach this figure. The Prince gives the Tuscans to understand that he neither enters their territory for the purpose of propagandism, nor in the interest of the Bonaparte family. His mission is purely military, and will not interfere with the interior arrangements of the State. In other words, he goes there to aid on the war against Austria, to create a diversion in favor of the main body of the army in front of Alessandria. But this diversion can only be accomplished by a propagandism in the States of Modena and Parma, and by violating the territory of those States and those of the Pope. It will be curious to see how the Prince is going to reconcile these various difficulties.

It is well, however, to observe that at every step of the proceedings of the Emperor NAPOLEON, he gives guarantees to Italy and to the world, that his mission is one, not of conquest nor of family interest, but of emancipation to Italy. The Italians, who are the interested party, accept his word as sacred, and he is to-day, with his coöperator, CAVOUR, their idol and liberator.

The head-quarters of General GYULAI have been withdrawn from Mortara to Garlasco, within five miles of the Ticino, and eight miles from Pavia. It is believed that the largest proportion of the Austrian army has recrossed the river into Lombardy. The next battle will probably take place at the crossing of the Po below Pavia, and between that place and Stradella.

The combined forces of France and Sardinia are under the orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON. The King VICTOR EMANUEL only takes rank as a commander of a *corps d'armés*, and thus is put on a parallel with Marshals CANROBERT, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Generals MACMAHON, NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON. The superior orders from the French head quarters commence thus: "*The King and the Commanders of Corps d'Armée will take notice*," &c. Several French battalions have been placed under the command of the King by the Emperor, "for special service," by which we are to understand, for the use of the arms invented by His Majesty, and which, we are assured, have accomplished wonderful things.

A law of 1838 allows seven Marshals in time of peace, ten in time of war. There are but seven now, and it is thought the other three will soon be named. The persons most likely to be promoted to this honor are the three Generals of Division who now command *corps d'armée* in the army of Italy, viz.: MACMAHON NIEL and the Prince NAPOLEON.

At Paris the ordinary events of the day sink into insignificance before the exciting news from the seat of war. However, our journals, and especially *Charivari* find plenty of amusement for those who wish to laugh in the events of the war. This facetious journal asserts that Major BAIRDELEY, the gentleman who writes the remarkable letters in the London *Times* from the Austrian camp, was informed soon after arriving in camp by a secretary of General GYULAI, that he (the Major) was evidently ill, that he had better take care of his health, and that, not wishing to see him endanger his health while enjoying their hospitality, they would undertake to write for him at head-quarters all his letters to the *Times*. In answer to his remonstrances, he was informed that one was already written and would soon be sent off. Thus *Charivari* accounts for the strange statements of that gentleman. The *Patrie* calls him the *correspondant ambulant* of the *Times*.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

THE ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN'S MOTHER—BRITISH POLITICS—CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, May 27, 1859.

It was believed for some hours last night, that the Duchess of KENT, the mother of the Queen, was dead. Her Majesty, who had come from Osborne the day before on hearing the dangerous state of her parent, has remained almost constantly by her bedside: and evinced great emotion when informed that the sufferer's end was approaching. Towards midnight, however, there was a change perceptible for the better, and this morning the physicians seem to think that her Royal Highness may yet rally. It is now some years since the Duchess of KENT has been supposed to take any part in the personal politics of the Court. In common with King LEOPOLD, of Belgium, however, she has still retained, it is understood, considerable influence over the mind of the Sovereign. Both were very much inclined to lean towards the Whigs during the earlier portions of the present reign. The latter, from his long residence in England and thorough knowledge of men and habits, of thought and feeling here, was better fitted than most foreigners to form accurate opinions regarding English affairs. But his Russian leanings in 1854 and 1855, materially damaged his popularity; and he has since then incurred from time to time the suspicion of making himself too useful as a medium of confidential communication between this Court and that of Vienna. Every day the impression gains ground of the close intimacy secretly subsisting between the two; and if Buckingham Palace had its way, there is very little doubt that we should, ere long, be at war with France. It is strange to see to what an extent the knowledge of this feeling on the part of royalty, influences the tone of what calls itself good society, in the coming struggle in the House of Commons, which is now fixed to take place on the Address, it will also be unquestionably felt. It is quite true that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL have agreed to support an amendment implying a vote of censure on Ministers for having needlessly dissolved Parliament. Some say that Sir JAMES GRAHAM is to move the amendment, others name Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT; but on all hands it is agreed that the bulk of the Liberal Party will support it, though some defections there certainly will be. A very leading Liberal, and one who looks to be a member of the new Cabinet, told me yesterday, that after fairly dividing the waverers between the two parties, he could not make out that the Opposition had a majority of more than ten or twelve. Lord RAGLAN, who himself occupies an official position, said, in company last night, that at the Palace they did not believe the Whigs "would venture" to go to a division. The meaning of this is very well understood—namely, that everything will be done in the highest quarters, first, to dissuade them from the attempt; then to baulk them in it; and, finally, in case they should succeed, to deprive it of the fruits they had promised themselves. The *Times* writes against Lord DERBY, notwithstanding its Austrianism, and it will help to put Lord PALMERSTON back into office in spite of its enmity to Lord JOHN RUSSELL. But should the smash come in the course of the next fortnight you will find the *Times* ready to back up a new coalition ministry, which is just what the Court desires. In the balanced state of parties, and in the face of threatening events abroad, it will be quite possible for the Court practically to baffle a vote of the House of Commons against the present Ministers. The power of objecting to details and individuals is unlimited, and nothing prevents its exercise but the absence of a strong motive in the royal mind, or the existence of a strong feeling out of doors in favor of a change of hands. In the present case there is a passionate sentiment of fear and aversion towards the French Government, as well as a strong German influence at work; and amongst the public at large, although there may be no great confidence in the existing Cabinet, there is no enthusiasm for the Whigs. The latter feel this so strongly that they give out everywhere that, should they be called to power, they mean to make a broad-bottomed administration, and to offer seats in the Cabinet to Messrs. COBDEN, MILNER GIBSON and ROEBUCK. The first-named will, I am sure, refuse to act with Lord PALMERSTON, whom he has all his life opposed. MILNER GIBSON is a man of a different stamp—plastic and well-bred, without animosities, prejudices, or, perhaps, very strong opinions upon any subject. He has held office with the Whigs before, and he may, therefore, do so again. As for the member for Sheffield, the Cabinet has been the dream of his life; he has refused more than once to take subordinate office because he felt he was entitled to this; and after so many disappointments, and so long waiting, he cannot be expected to refuse now if the offer be made to him. There are yet ten days, however, according to the circular just issued by Lord DERBY to his supporters, before the decisive battle for administrative power can take place; and in the meantime many things may happen to change the nicely balanced chances of the fray. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is going about everywhere saying that war with France is imminent; and there are many misgivings still as to the nature of the orders given to the commanders of our fleet in the Mediterranean. On the other hand it is deemed a pacific sign that the French and English Governments have agreed to renew diplomatic relations with Naples in consequence of the accession of the young king. LOUIS NAPOLEON probably feels that he has quite enough on his hands in northern and central Italy, without embarking in Muratist plots for a change of dynasty in Naples. A gentleman who has just returned from Algiers tells me that he was present when the troops embarked there to join their compatriots in the Italian war, and that the place looked quite empty when they were gone. Though at present quiet it will not do to leave the Arabs too long to the amusement of counting noses with their Gallic masters. While Europe was at peace Algeria was a great military outlet and training school for the French army; but should circumstances require France to defend the Rhine and keep 150,000 men in Italy, and as many more within call of Paris in case of domestic need, Algeria may be left rather bare.

The rival accounts published at Paris and Vienna of the battle of Montebello, are so utterly irreconcilable that they may well suggest doubts to the future historian whether such battle was fought at all. The numbers of the French are not stated by Gen. FOREY in his dispatch, but are set down in the Paris *Moniteur* at from 4,000 to 5,000, while Gen. GYULAI declares them to have amounted to 40,000. Similar discrepancies prevail regarding the number of Austrians engaged, and with respect to the killed and wounded. What is more certain is that the French throw the blame of their being taken by surprise on their Sardinian allies, and that the latter complain that a due share of recognition has not been accorded to the bravery of the Piedmontese cavalry and to the important services they rendered during the action. There are also murmurs about the French monopolizing all the best positions, and so forth. On the other side the Austrians affect or feel great confidence in the strength of their fortresses, and the numbers, discipline and equipment of their troops in the field. I am told that they possess much more extensively rifles and rifled cannon than the French. They have also got several parks of artillery which are served altogether with gun cotton, from the use of which they expect great results. Their army is in truth a splendid machine, well appointed and well directed, and it will serve its purpose no doubt destructively, as the second field of Montebello proves, as long as it can be kept from thinking. For there lies the danger of dangers. Every fourth man, some say every third, in the Austrian lines, is Hungarian. So long as Hungary remains tranquil these men will continue politically passive, and regimentally loyal. But let the standard of revolt once be raised on the sides of the Carpathians, and let the Hungarian soldiery in Austrian uniforms hear it said in their own language that their country is once more the scene of civil war, and those who know them best believe that mutiny and desertion will spread through the Austro-Italian army like wildfire. There is a very uneasy feeling on this score at Vienna. The other day, when addresses of devotion and loyalty were presented to the Emperor, FRANCIS JOSEPH, by the nobles and clergy of the various other provinces of the empire, the Hungarians were silent, and no efforts that could be made through the local authorities, would induce them to make any move in the matter. The Government of Austria still clings to the hope of being able to force Prussia into alliance with her, through the intervention of the smaller German States. But against this design the Regent and his Ministers are, I am told, thoroughly prepared. Their guiding idea is that whatever happens, Prussia must be left to act of her own free will, and to chose her own time for action.

WAR NEWS FROM OTHER SOURCES.

French and Austrian Accounts—The Field of Battle—Movements of the French Emperor, of Garibaldi, &c., &c., &c.

The details of the battle of Montebello are quite conflicting, especially as to the strength of the forces employed, Austrian accounts placing the number of the French as high as 40,000 men.

The official *Weiner Zeitung* publishes General GYULAI's report to the Emperor of the details of the affair at Montebello: "Wounded, 718; killed, 290; missing, 283. The enemy numbered 40,000 men, but abstained from all pursuit."

The Emperor had addressed to General GYULAI an autograph letter, expressing to him, and the troops in general, his Majesty's thanks for their remarkable valor. The letter also directs a list of all the killed and wounded to be drawn up, in order that their names may be made known in their respective homes.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes a version of the battle to the effect that Count STADION passed the Po on the 20th, by the strongly fortified bridge at Vaccarizza, with 25,000 men to ascertain the position of the French. He found them in Casteggio, which he stormed. He then came upon BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS' army near Montebello. He attacked it so as to make the enemy display his strength. In the fight STADION was wounded. The French brought up fresh troops, by rail, during the battle. At night STADION retired, having effected his purpose.

The same authority says the Austrians are satisfied with the Montebello expedition, as the exact position and strength of the French were ascertained, besides the conviction that the Austrian troops fight quite as well as the French.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that letters entitled to some credit state positively that only 4,200 French troops were engaged at Montebello. The Austrians are admitted to have fought admirably in line; but not so well in close quarters, or when the moment came to cross the bayonet.

Other accounts estimate the French forces in this action at fully 12,000. It is said that Gen. FOREY's coat was riddled with bullets.

Private accounts say the real loss of the French was 1,000 to 1,100 men.

The *Times'* Pavia correspondent says the Austrians admit that the French fought splendidly. From the heights the Austrians beheld the novelty of train after train of French troops arriving by railway from Voghera, disgorging them and immediately hastening back for more.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

The following are the official bulletins issued by the Sardinian Government:

TURIN, Sunday, May 22—Evening.

The Modenese have abandoned Aulla, Fivizzano, Fosdinovo and the adjacent districts, and have retired by the Ceretto road. The inhabitants of those communes have unanimously proclaimed the dictatorship of King VICTOR EMANUEL. The tricolored banner waves in all the Lunigiana.

Up to this hour there is no news of other actions after those already announced.

MONDAY, May 23—Morning.

Yesterday the enemy, desiring to prevent some reconnaissance towards the Sesia, directed by the King in person, showed themselves in force at Palestro and other places. Their artillery was everywhere overpowered and silenced by ours.

The little island opposite to Terranova was occupied by the Royal troops. We had few killed and wounded—among the latter we have to deplore the Captain of the Staff, FERRERI, who lost a leg.

In a cavalry encounter beyond the Sesia, Captain BRUBETTA, of the Nice Cavalry, was killed by a lance thrust.

From fresh particulars the conduct of the 16th Infantry appears to have been very fine the day before yesterday, when that regiment passed the Sesia with water to the waist, and vigorously assailed the enemy at Torrione, killing many and making others prisoners.

In the affair of Montebello, Colonel MORELLI, and Lieutenants BIONAY, SCASSI, and GOVONE were killed; Captain PIOLA, Lieutenants GMGLIAI, SALASCO, MILANESIO, and Ensign MAYR were wounded. General SONNAZ had a slight contusion on the face.

The enemy is in force at Mezzanino and Vaccarezzo.

It is said that at the Inn of the Fumo, near Torricella, the Austrians shot all the Cignoli family, consisting of seven or eight persons, including two children less than 10 years of age, because they found German muskets in the house. At Casatisma they beat, and afterwards shot, a youth of 17, because, being interrogated as to whether there were French at Mont. bello, he replied in the negative.

They also arrested the Vice-Mayor of Pinarolo, (Province of Voghera,) threatening to shoot him, if the Mayor did not keep them advised of the movements of the French.

The French have occupied Casteggio, and are fortifying themselves there.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.

Three hundred Austrian infantry, with 130 cavalry, and two pieces of cannon, marched yesterday morning from Gallanate to Pesto Calendis, but were met by a body of Chasseurs d'Alpes, under Capt. DE CHRISTOFORIS, who repulsed them, taking several prisoners. The enemy has retired to Somma.

A message from Varese announces that, at 4 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Austrians attacked GARIBALDI's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Malmate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alps fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. Gen. GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

To day the Emperor went to Vercelli accompanied by Generals VAILLANT and DE LA MARMORA. His Majesty was received by the authorities, the clergy and the population, who saluted him with hearty plaudits."

TURIN, Friday, May 27—9½ P. M.

Austrian steamers are cruising about the Lago Maggiore, threatening the country on the banks of the lake. The inhabitants being in arms, offer resistance to the menaces of the enemy.

The steamer *Radetzki* appeared before the town of Canoddio and fired a few shot without effect, but the discharges from the small arms of the National Guard soon compelled her to bear away again.

A private message received here, announces that General GARIBALDI occupies a strong position near Varese.

Yesterday morning Count DE SALMOUR departed for Naples.

PARIS, Saturday, May 28.

The *Moniteur* of to-day publishes the following telegram:

ALESSANDRIA, Friday, May 27.

The situation of affairs affords nothing new to note.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

"VIENNA, May 26.—A brigade of the enemy had taken up a strong position on the Sesia, close to Candia, but during the nights of the 24th and 25th instant, the Austrians constructed a battery of four pieces of cannon and four howitzers, and opened fire about 4 o'clock. The surprise was so great, and the result so favorable, that the enemy was forced to change his position three times, and finally abandon his encampment altogether."

AN AUSTRIAN VIEW OF THE BATTLE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PAVIA, Sunday, May 22.

The French having been seen to the east of Voghera, it became necessary to find out in what strength they were. Accordingly, yesterday morning a body of about 20,000 men, under Count STADION, were sent across the Po by a bridge at Vaccarizza, a few miles from this, just below the junction of the Ticino and the Po, with orders to push on until they found the enemy in force, to oblige him to show his strength, and then immediately to retire. At about noon Count STADION reached Casteggio, which he found occupied, and prepared for defence, and he did not take it till after a hard fight. Beyond Casteggio the enemy had secured a position on a rising ground, with the village of Montebello in his centre. Count STADION attacked immediately, and in about half an hour obtained possession of the heights, losing, however, many officers and men in storming some farmhouses, which were most gallantly defended.

From the heights of Montebello the Austrians beheld a novelty in the art of war. Train after train arrived by railway from Voghera, each train disgorging its hundreds of armed men, and immediately hastening back for more. In vain Count STADION endeavored to crush the force before him before it could be increased enough to overpower him. The battle was kept up without any decisive result till dark, when he retired, having fully accomplished his purpose of discovering the position and force of the enemy. His loss, however, has been great—ten officers killed and sixteen wounded (one a general of brigade, BRAUN,) and four hundred killed and wounded. The French were commanded by General BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. The Austrians say they fought splendidly—"*Der Franzos ist ein magnifiser Kerl*" is an expression I have often heard to-day. A regiment of Sardinian Lancers was nearly destroyed, completely ridden over, by some Hussars."

The general staff has lost an excellent officer, Major WITTNER, who was sent to observe and report to Count GYULAI what he saw. Not satisfied with this passive, but useful and indeed necessary, duty, he put himself at the head of a party attacking a farm house, and was killed by almost the first fire. The Austrians had their reserves as close as was usual in the days of old "brown Bess;" the consequence was that these suffered almost as much as the troops engaged, the bullets from the French rifles ranging very far. One regiment of Chasseurs in particular is reported to have been extraordinarily steady, and to have done great execution by its fire.

The head-quarters are still at Garlasco. The ninth corps, under Count SCHAFFGOTSCHE, has come up from the eastward, and is now at Piacenza and in front of it—that is to say on the right bank of the Po. General D'URBAN's corps is also beyond the Po, with a bridge at Spessa in his rear. The *tête-de-pont* at Vaccarizza is strongly fortified.

There has been some fighting to-day near Vercelli, between ZOBEL's corps and CIALDINI, with what result I hope to be able to tell you to-morrow.

A VIEW OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

We read in a letter from Voghera of the 23d:

"I left Alessandria yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by railway, and after passing by the little town of Tortona, stopped in view of Pontecurone, where the head-quarters of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS are established. All the country is extremely fertile, and the only thing it has to complain of is the torrent of the Curone, which often, in the rainy season and on the melting of the snow, overflows its banks, and ravages the roads and plains. At this moment the Curone is tolerably low, and can be crossed without danger. Voghera, where I next arrived, is set down in all the geographical dictionaries as a town; it is even said in those works that it is the last one in Piedmont, and that the country which extends to Piacenza only contains villages like Broni and Stradella. But I must affirm that Voghera is only a village like many of those on the banks of the Seine, near Paris; it has, however, just now a very numerous military population. I found the French soldiers engaged in the painful labor of providing for the wounded, and burying the dead. Many remains of the combat of the 20th have been collected—arms, heaps of uniforms, plates bearing the double-headed eagle, bayonet sheaths, &c. The dead whom I saw were almost all in white coats, with dark green or blue trousers bearing a red stripe. The head-dress is in the form of a mitre. Almost all these men were young and strong. Their features, however, denoted that they had undergone great fatigue, and the prisoners which have been taken affirm that for some time the *corps d'armée* to which they belonged had had to suffer from forced marches and privations. Among the prisoners a good many are Hungarians. A domestic in the household of the Emperor, who is of that country, questioned several of them, and all seemed to bear their captivity with great philosophy, convinced, as they are, that France will treat them generously. The Austrian officers have been most kindly treated by the French officers, as wine, coffee, cigars, everything likely to be agreeable, have been offered. Most of them have accepted the offers made, but others have absolutely refused, and do not even answer the questions asked. One, a Dutchman, has thus far, it has been noticed, maintained the most obstinate silence.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

The *Moniteur* has the following account of the recent movements of the Emperor:

The Emperor, at mid-day on Thursday, the 19th, went out to reconnoitre Tortona and its environs. This town, which was formerly fortified, commands the road from Alessandria to Piacenza. Founded, it said, by BRENNUS, it was burned down by FREDERICK BARBAROSSA, and sustained several memorable sieges. It is now an open town, which in a military point of view is only important from its having a bridge over the Scrivia. On retiring, the Austrians, in order to check the march of the French, endeavored to blow up this bridge; but, either from want of time, or from their mine having been badly laid, only part of the roadway was injured, the other parts remaining intact.

A company of French military workmen, directed by the engineers, were immediately sent to re-establish the communication. The coöperation of these intelligent and devoted workmen, who form, so to speak, an auxiliary corps of the army, promises the best results. From the commencement

is produced with almost mathematical certainty. The next day the Emperor came from Alessandria to Valenza to judge of the effect of the new artillery by personal inspection. He saw the destruction of the previous evening in all its triumphant reality, and remained for some time watching the movements of the enemy, who seemed to be preparing for retreat. The Emperor was received with enthusiasm on the part of the people, and hour afterwards he returned to Alessandria accompanied by two aides de-camp only. You may easily conceive that this little affair has further increased the confidence of both officers and soldiers."

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

The Augsburg *Gazette* contains the following particulars relating to the command of the Austrian army, its strength and position. According to this journal, "its centre, under the immediate command of Marshal GYULAI, is stationed between Mortara and Pavia; the right, under the orders of General ZOBEL, is in the line between Novara and the Lago Maggiore; while the left, under the orders of General BENEDEK, stretches between Pavia and Piacenza, with its advanced forts reaching as far as Stradella. To this *corps d'armée* belongs the column commanded by Gen. STADION, which fought at Montebello. The total number of Austrian troops in Italy is about 200,000." The same journal contains various statements referring to the arrangements and organization of the Franco-Sardinian army. "The corps of General NEIL," it says, "forms the extreme left wing of the army, and stretches toward the Dora Baltea with a view of covering Turin. The corps of Marshal BARAGUAY D' HILLIERS forms the right wing of the army, and is in cantonments at Novi, Argin, Gavi, and Voghera. The corps under the command of Marshal CANROBERT forms the centre of Alessandria. The guard under the orders of General REGNAULT ST JEAN D'ANGELY is collected between Genoa and Alessandria, and forms the reserve. General M'MAHON commands a *corps d'armée* at Valenza. The Sardinian division, under the command of General CIALDINI, is in line between Casale and Frassinetto; the division of General FAUTI at Alessandria; that of General CADORNA at Novi; and, lastly, that of General DURAND at Acqui."

PUBLIC FEELING IN LOMBARDY.

A letter from Milan, dated the 21st ult., and received in Paris, says: "It appears certain that the Austrians are preparing a great retrograde movement. They have pressed all the carts and horses on the territory of Pavia and Lodi, and sent them towards Piacenza, no doubt to accumulate the means of transport in case of retreat. The chief editor of the *Official Milan Gazette* has found it necessary to quit the town, and his two sub-editors were arrested yesterday, in consequence, it is said, of having corresponded with the enemy. Should the Austrian army suffer a check, the plan of the Emperor is believed to be to abandon the country as far as Verona. The Government is at present established there. The crown jewels and the valuable furniture of the Royal Palaces have been transferred there, and it has been even suggested to send there the Italians holding office under the Government of Milan, and who have thus compromised themselves with the popular party. As for our part we dread the moment of transition between the departure of the Austrians flying the country and the occupation by our liberators. There are men here who hope for some hours of vengeance and disturbance."

GARIBALDI AND HIS TROOPS.

From the London Times, May 28.

Foremost among the revolutionary chiefs whom the events of 1848 brought into notice must be reckoned the Italian General GARIBALDI. The sympathy which has always been given to the unhappy people whose land is at present the theatre of war—a sympathy which even now almost centralizes our sense of the dangers of French aggression—has been greatly increased of late years by the deeds of such men as the partisan leader who is now keeping Northern Lombardy in alarm. Indeed, the events of 1849 have almost been sufficient to wipe away the stain which the ignorance or prejudice of ages had fixed on the Italian military character. Whatever may have been the deficiencies in courage and patriotism of the race among whom the young General BONAPARTE burst sixty years ago, no one will have the hardihood to deny the Italians of the present day a spirit and an aptitude for warlike exploits equal to those of other European nations. The defence of Rome, taken by the French only after a regular siege, and by means of immense masses of troops, and the defence of Venice, with still greater energy and desperation, are remarkable events in the history of a people which has had no real military education, nor the independence which is thought necessary to create a patriotic and devoted spirit. Although the present war will, no doubt, be fought out by masses of disciplined troops, concentrated for the attack and defence of first-rate fortresses, and although the conflict of 600,000 men in a territory scarcely a hundred miles broad is not likely to leave much scope for guerilla warfare or the achievements of half-trained bands of volunteers, yet the enrolment of thousands of young men in every part of Northern and Central Italy must produce eventually some effect on the war by giving reinforcements to the allies, and it is at least a convincing proof that the military energy of the Italians is not extinct. While the enlistment of volunteers is going on rapidly in Tuscany, so that the troops furnished by the Duchy will soon amount to some 40,000 men, while, in spite of the discouragement of the French Government, fearful of priestly antagonism, the emigration from the Roman States to Tuscany and Piedmont is swelling into a deep and steady tide, the hero of 1849 —GARIBALDI—has entered Lombardy and planted the standard of insurrection among the most peaceful, timid and industrious of the Italian populations. It is easy enough to give reasons for every move which takes place in war. With a map in one's hand and a general knowlecge of the disposition of two armies, it is possible to judge approximately of the motives which prompt any act of strategy. But in this case we confess to seeing no more definite intention on the part of GARIBALDI than to penetrate into the Austrian territory at a point where it is unguarded, and there to create a political ferment by the spectacle of Austrian towns occupied, Austrian officials taken prisoners, and Italian regiments marching under a native commander, and displacing the Imperial flag for that which represents the hopes of Italy.

Such bold moves are not to be despised. Although the regular military student may ask what is the use of GARIBALDI, with a few thousand men, making a dash on Austrian ground near the Lago Maggiore, while the real tug of war is to take place some hundred or more miles to the southward, in the neighborhood of Pavia and Piacenza, yet it is quite possible that the exploits which we have lately chronicled will, if correctly reported, have no small influence on the course of the war. We are not at all disposed to take as gospel all that the bulletins communicate. According to one set, no Austrian cannon shot has ever hit anything it was aimed at, and no Austrian soldier has done anything better than carry off cows and shoot children under ten years old. The Austrians, having less imagination, are more moderate. But there is one unfailing guide in forming a right judgment as to the success of operations, and that is the position of the belligerents. If two bodies of men are brought into conflict, and after the action they retain pretty much their former position, we may make a fair guess that, in spite of exaggerated representations on either side, there has been no very decisive advantage gained either way. Similarly, if a force enters an enemy's country, fights a battle, and still holds its position on hostile ground, it is fair to believe that it has had the best of the encounter. Now, this is the case with GARIBALDI. The General, with a considerable force of Italian volunteers, said to amount to 10,000 men, has undertaken to operate on the extreme right of the Austrians, and to carry the war into Lombardy, in hopes of exciting an insurrection which will distract the attention and interrupt the communications of the enemy. Accordingly, a few days since he crossed the frontier at the southern point of the Lago Maggiore, and seized the town of Varese. The Lombard refugees in the Swiss Cantons of the border were, we may presume, expected to take the opportunity to re cross the frontier and join the liberating corps, but the Swiss authorities have taken such precautions to preserve their neutrality, have so effectually "interned" the refugees, and have put so strong a force in the neighborhood of the Lugano and Bellinzona, that it is probable no assistance will be received from this quarter, though several thousand men might be got together out of the fugitive Lombards and the sympathizing Swiss of the Italian Cantons. The people who live under the shadow of the Alps and in the neighborhood of free Switzerland have been first called to arms by GARIBALDI; with what result remains to be seen, but the plan is at least more hopeful than if he had first preached his crusade in the plains of the Po. The news, as far as we have it, is, that GARIBALDI has entered the town of Varese, and made prisoners the Austrian officials,—those, we presume, who were not Italians. He is reported to have 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery. This event must have taken place on the 24th or 25th, for early on the morning of the 26th, the Austrians attacked with 5,000 men. After a fight of three hours, the enemy was repulsed. The official bulletin says that this took place at Malmate, on the road to Como, and it must be the same event which is referred to in a telegram from Berne, *via* France, which says that GARIBALDI had beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon. All the accounts agree in stating this action to have taken place at an early hour on the 26th, and to have been over about 9 o'clock. This, however, is not the end of the affair. There seems to be little doubt that, whatever was the issue of the action—and all the telegrams agree in giving the victory to GARIBALDI —the Austrians returned in force before Varese in the course of the day. The first Berne telegram says: "The firing ceased at 9 o'clock. It is asserted that an Austrian *corps d'armée* is moving towards Sesto Calende. Gen. GARIBALDI is preparing for defence." It seems evident from this that after the victory of the morning GARIBALDI was obliged to retire into Varese, where he expected to be attacked by the Austrians. Another telegram says: "The town of Varese, in which Gen. GARIBALDI has barricaded himself without either cannon or cavalry, is assaulted by the Austrian infantry and artillery. The fight has begun." We cannot tell what to think of this statement. As both the telegram which speaks of the morning action and that which speaks of the attack on the town, come from Berne, it is difficult to conceive there can be different accounts of the same event, and we are consequently forced to believe that GARIBALDI is in some danger from the enemy, although the official Sardinian bulletin tells us, after its usual style, that "General GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the flying enemy."

[The above article was written before the events occurred which gave the lie to its vaticinations; but it will be read with interest.]

THE HISTORIAN OF THE PENINSULAR WAR ON GARIBALDI.

Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

LONDON, Friday, May 27.

The appearance of GARIBALDI on Lombard ground on the right of the Austrian position is looked upon by the military critics of my acquaintance as a fact of much importance. I am told that, some weeks ago, so soon as the first definite intelligence had reached us of the relative position of the two armies, after the arrival of the French in the field, Sir WILLIAM NAPIER—who, bedridden and bullet-riddled as he is, still follows all cotemporary military operations keenly and closely—pointed out the importance of throwing GARIBALDI upon the Austrian right by exactly the movement that General has now made. It is interesting to see the bedridden critic of the military chessboard thus anticipating the move of the active player.

Those of my acquaintance who have known GARIBALDI personally, or watched his career closely, seem to attribute to him not merely high qualities as a partisan captain, but powers of generalship of a more remarkable order than are included in the popular estimate of him. He has now an opportunity of giving proof of himself on a wider theatre, and with better means under his hand, than he had during the siege of Rome, or at the end of the resistance of Venice, after his daring retreat from the taken city. Gen. ULLOA, who now commands the Tuscan army, was one of the heroes of the gallant defence of Venice, during which he commanded the fort of Malghera till his means of defence were exhausted, and his garrison dwindled to a handful, under the fire of the enemy and the ravages of cholera and famine. MANIN and GARIBALDI are the two noblest figures that emerge from the troubles and blunders of 1848. Both had broken with MAZZINI before his last mad attempt at Genoa, and had given in their full and frank adhesion to Piedmont, as the destined champion of the Italian cause when the moment should come for asserting it. GARIBALDI may yet give the Austrians great annoyance from the Valteline, and if he prove to be supplied with sufficient artillery, will be more difficult to dislodge than might be expected from the smallness of the force under his orders. The disarming of the population, however, if all I hear be correct, must have been too complete to render the danger of a Lombard rising very formidable to the Austrians.

THE OPERATIONS OF GARIBALDI.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.

Advices have been received from Lugano to the evening of the 25th. This morning a fight took place before Varese. The firing ceased at 9 o'clock. It is asserted that an Austrian *corps de armée* is moving towards Sesto Calende. Gen. GARIBALDI is preparing for defence. It is announced that 900 Austrian or Bavarian soldiers will shortly arrive on the frontiers of Lichtenstein.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.

The cannonade against Varese was heard this morning at Magadino. Alarm bells were ringing from all the church towers.

The tri-color has been hoisted at Luvino and Maccagno.

Martial law has been declared at Chiasso, in the Canton Tessin.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26 (*via* France.)

Three telegrams from Lugano and Bellinzona announce that GARIBALDI has beaten the Austrians and taken some of their cannon. This morning the report of cannon was heard in the direction of Varese. In all the communes the alarm bells have been rung.

BERNE, Thursday, May (*via* Germany.)

The town of Verese, in which GARIBALDI has barricaded himself, without either cannon or cavalry, is assaulted by the Austrian infantry and artillery. The fight has begun.

TURIN, Thursday, May 26.

A message from Varese announces that, at 4 o'clock this morning, 5,000 Austrians attacked General GARIBALDI's corps; three hours later the enemy was repulsed at Malmate, on the road to Como. The Chasseurs d'Alps fought valiantly, charging the Austrians with the bayonet. The country round Varese is in insurrection. General GARIBALDI is in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

GARIBALDI'S HOSTAGES.

BERNE, Thursday, May 26.

Gen. GARIBALDI has made prisoners of the Austrian officials of the town of Varese. He is reported to have under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery; 2,000 Austrians are at Camerall, waiting reinforcements. On Tuesday a cannonade at Piacenza was said to have been heard as far as Calende.

THE ENGLISH AT A DISCOUNT IN PIEDMONT.

Correspondence of the London News.

GENOA, Monday, May 23.

I wish I had words to convey to your readers the strong feeling of animosity which is springing up in Italian hearts against the English in consequence of the conduct of our Ministers in not acknowledging the present Tuscan Government. The friends of England could account for and to some extent excuse all other deeds. Love of peace, jealousy of France, the interests of British trade, and a hundred other reasons, good, bad, or indifferent, might have contributed to render the English insensible to that national Italian cause for which they had expressed such warm sympathies in happier times; even the abuse and obloquy lavished upon Piedmont, her King, and Minister, in return for the disinterestedness with which this little State gave her blood and her money for the cause of England in 1856, might have been forgiven; for it is in the nature of the great to forget the benefits conferred upon them by the small, and the freest nations are too generally the most selfish and ungrateful. But what purpose, say the Italians, does this gratuitous insult to the Tuscan patriots answer for the Government or the people of England? If there is one principle laid out with sufficient clearness in British foreign policy, it is that England is ready to recognize any Government *de facto* that any country may choose to place at its head. Mr. SCARLET may have been authorized by his position in advising the Grand Duke to hold his own, to resist all popular pressure, to lay the plan for the bombardment of his capital, to remove to Porto Ferrajo in the Isle of Elba, promising him the support of English fleets and troops. But with the ignominious flight of the Prince, certainly the zeal of a British diplomatist for the welfare of a Government with which he is accredited ought to have stopped. The King was dead; long live the King! The ruler of Tuscany has run away; long live the ruler, whoever he be, who takes his place. Surely, England cannot have two weights and two measures. If she never interferes with France, whether she proclaims Bourbon, Orleans or Bonaparte, why should she meddle with Tuscany if she substitutes a national instead of an alien dynasty? Most assuredly Tuscany will manage to thrive whether Lord DERBY smiles on her new government or frowns; but Lord DERBY has no right to expose his countrymen to needless and certainly unmerited animosity. The Italians have but too much of the parrot and monkey nature in their disposition. CAVOUR had inoculated them with his own Anglo-mania, and now the French are teaching them to lisp out their stupid verbiage about "*Perfide* Albion." There is no great hardship in characterizing Lord DERBY's policy towards Tuscany as perfidious. It is not less sulcidal to his party and ruinous to England, and I never cease exhorting the Italians to wait and see what the result of the late elections will bring them; but it is a thankless task to convince angry minds, and the Italians are as wild against England as a hot headed and somewhat ignorant people can well be.

I know an Englishman has been hustled about and roughly handled near the Café del Gran Corso, in Genoa, because he had, inadvertently perhaps, been standing and listening near a group of noisy patriots and suspected of being the *Times* correspondent, or at least a spy. I saw yesterday a bevy of good honest English Jack sailors, more than half-seas over, walking along the Strada Nuova, and trembled to think what might be the consequences of a collision between those thoughtless men and the irritable and vindictive holiday folk who looked with contempt at their flushed faces and unsteady gait. There certainly is no reason for a quarrel between England and Italy, even if the English Government chooses to pick one with the French because they are doing for Italy what England once thought should be done.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IN TUSCANY.

Correspondence of the Globe.

PARIS, May 24.

The shock of battalions on the Po, and the siege or storm of Pavia, which is the next bulletin looked for, may be important occurrences; but to any calm observer of the whole panorama, the installation of young Prince JEROME in the Pitti Palace, and the French tricolor flying alongside the green, white and red flag from the huge tower of the Palazzo Vecchio, is the real event of the day. To talk of this great historic fact as a "provisional" and ephemeral phasis of Tuscany, is neither the evidence of statecraft nor proof of common sagacity; for there exists now no possibility of ever dislodging French influence from the south side of the Apennines, and the whole seaboard from the Tiber's mouth to the Arno and Var. Russia *won't* undertake the job, Prussia *can't*, and England has lost her opportunity by *appearing* to frown on the independent cause. A Belgic paper, *L'Echo du Parliament*, informs us to-day that Lord MALMESBURY has remonstrated with Count PERSIGNY about French occupancy of Leghorn and Florence; it would have, perhaps, had some show of neutrality if such a proceeding on the part of his lordship had been rendered intelligible by a previous remonstrance with the Vienna Ambassador on the fortification of Ancona, the extinction of the lighthouse, and the immense and permanent works of the contemplated Sebastopol on the other side of the Apennines. The Pope is said to have protested against this outrage, but Tuscany now does not protest, quite the reverse; and Prince JEROME embodies in his new home the whole wishes of the Etrurians. *Le Moniteur* to-day, as if to administer a covert rebuke to your Foreign Office, publishes more conspicuously than ever the official acts of the Florence Executive; recognizes the *Monitore Toscano* as the organ of an established Government, but does *not* publish the protest of the Modenese Duke against the Piedmontese occupancy of Massa Carrara. Folks "protest too much"—this is a time for action.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TUSCANY.

Prince NAPOLEON has arrived at Leghorn. Before landing he issued the following proclamation, dated on board the *Reine Hortense*, Leghorn Roads, May 23:

"INHABITANTS OF TUSCANY! The Emperor sends me among you at the request of your representatives, to wage war against your enemies, the oppressors of Italy. My mission is exclusively a military one. I have nothing to do with, and shall not busy myself about, your internal organization. NAPOLEON III. has declared that he had but one ambition, that of bringing about the triumph of the sacred cause of the liberation of a nation, and that he would never be swayed by family interests. He has stated that the sole object of France, satisfied with her might, was to have on her frontiers a people who would be indebted to her for their regeneration. If God protects us, and grants victory, Italy will be free to adopt what government she prefers (*se constituera librement*), and while taking her rank among nations will strengthen the equilibrium of Europe. Remember that no sacrifice can be too great when independence is to be the reward of your efforts, and show the world by your union, your moderation, and your energy, that you are worthy to be free.

The Prince Commanding in Chief the Fifth Corps of the Army of Italy, NAPOLEON (Jerome)."

PROBABLE PLAN OF ACTION FOR HIS COMMAND.

One of the greatest designs of the First NAPOLEON is now about to be realized under the auspices of the Third. The road from Spezzia to Parma, designed by the French Engineers of the First Empire as a great military highway, is now in an excellent state of preservation. A splendid bridge on the Magra, just built, joins Spezzia with Sarzana. From Sarzana the road proceeds to Aulla, till lately the great stronghold of the Duke of Modena, who had dotted the hills closing the narrow valley with forts bristling with cannon, and was busy even a fortnight ago, when I last went that way, filling up hollows and levelling steep places, with a view to show free play for his formidable artillery. Notwithstanding the strenuous endeavors of this Royal Paladin, whom the Italians designate by the nickname of "Count of Culagna" from one of the mock heroes in TASSONI's comic poem, no man ever stood in awe of that formidable fortress of Aulla. Somehow, the very soldiers who garrisoned it, and the laborers who dug at those trenches, laughed at their master and employer. Rotten eggs and baked apples, it was always thought, were too powerful missiles to storm the Fortress of Aulla; and we hear, in fact, that the doughty Ducal warrior has, all at once, and unattacked, given orders for the evacuation of the mighty citadel, no less than of its detached forts and watch-towers; that his troops have spiked their cannon and taken to their heels, joining their Prince beyond the Apennines, where he has taken up his head-quarters at Brescello, right on, or rather in, the Po, ready to throw himself into the arms of the Austrians on the first approach of danger. Of such a nature is the valor of Austria's royal lieutenants in Italy!

After passing Aulla the road enters the Parmesan Territory at Villafranca, and soon reaches Pontremoli, the little capital of that district of Lumigiana which belonged to Tuscany till 1847, and was then ceded to Parma, in consequence of one of those private arrangements by which Italian Princes made over their subjects to one another without consulting either their wishes or interests. Pontremoli had declared for annexation to Piedmont at the time of the Parma movement of a fortnight since; and, although the Duchess has been able to return triumphantly to her capital, she has not equally succeeded in re-establishing her sway south of the Apennines, and the Italian tricolor is now waving at the top of Castruccio's old tower, and of every steeple in Pontremoli. From this latter place the great military highway crosses the Apennine pass of La Cisa. It descends the mountains through Berceto and Cassio, and comes to the plain at the opening of the two great valleys of the Taro and Ceno at Fornovo. The distance from Fornovo to Parma is only 14 miles, and all the way from Spezzia to Parma is reckoned at 80 miles, or 120 kilometres, a distance to be easily got over in a four days' march.

But, besides this, by far the best, shortest, and straightest way between the Mediterranean and the Lombard plain, there is another road going from Sarzana by Fosdinovo and Fivizzano, across the Modenese Apennines at the Pass of Cerreto to Reggio; and from Pistoia, in Tuscany, there are two roads, one crossing the mountains over Montecuccolo to Modena, and one over Porretta to Bologna. A direct road from Florence to Bologna by the Covigliaio is known to all travellers.

Prince NAPOLEON has therefore a free choice of roads whenever, after the organization of Tuscany, he chooses to join his Imperial cousin at the main seat of war in Lombardy. Yet those who wish for the success of the French arms must regret and wonder that the road from Spezzia to Parma should have been overlooked in the very earliest movements of their armies. Five and twenty or thirty thousand men might, with all safety, and ought to have reached and taken up their position at Parma, or at least at Fornovo, at this present moment; and their coöperation with the columns advancing from Novi, Tortona, and Voghera would not only have driven the Austrians from their position at Montebello, Casteggio, and Stradella, but rendered the stronghold of Piacenza itself utterly untenable.

THE DUCHIES.

TURIN, Saturday.—At Lanigiani, in Parma, the people have risen and pronounced for the King of Sardinia.

General RIBOTTI, with Tuscan troops, military engineers, and gendarmes, entered Parma amidst the plaudits of the people, who declared for the King of Sardinia and Italian independence. The Parmesan troops have retired.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN ROME.

A letter from Rome of the 21st ult. informs us that incessant attempts were made by the revolutionary party to get the Swiss troops in the service of the Pope to revolt. The following proclamation was distributed in the Swiss barracks:

SOLDIERS OF THE FOREIGN REGIMENTS!—Austria, the sole cause of our slavery, is already inclosed in a circle by the invincible armies of France and Piedmont. The people are rising in crowds to defend the rights of Italy. Soldiers, you have the choice either to reinforce the ranks of the Italian army or to return freely to your families. Soldiers! will you fight in defence of a tyrannical Government? You, the sons of WILLIAM TELL, of noble France and Germany, of independent spirit! You, the children of nations too generous to disgrace yourselves by such ignominious conduct! Recollect that your officers deceived you when they induced you to enlist with promises they have never performed. You are the victims—you are the instruments of brutal oppression. Recollect that you have been treated, not as men, but as brutes. Do not trust in your officers, who are actuated by the vilest motives. They would engage you in battle with a people who aspire to conquer that which you enjoy in your own country. They would force you into an unjust contest by invoking the honor of your flag; but can there be honor where there is no justice? Moreover, what will it avail you to fight since France is with us? Follow, therefore, the example of your brothers, who, in 1848, fought gloriously beside us, and mixed their blood with ours in the holy cause of Italy. Soldiers, come then to us; we will receive you with open arms as brothers, crying at the same time, 'Long live the soldiers of the foreign regiments! Italy forever.'"

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION.

Correspondence of the London News.

TURIN, Tuesday, May 24.

I wrote you word not long ago, that although France promises to respect more or less scrupulously the neutrality of the Papal States, Piedmont requires that if she is to do so, Austria in no part of the dominions of the Church shall pretend to carry on military preparations and increase the number of her troops. Therefore, if affairs at Ferrara and Ancona do not return to the *status quo* it is doubtful whether even France herself will allow the Pope to enjoy the exemptions and privileges of neutrality, and I can inform you that the blockade of Ancona, suspended for a time, will yet be carried into effect. In the meantime the Court of Rome builds its hope on the Swiss troops, and endeavors to foment deep hatred between them and the people. To this end it caused, the day before yesterday, a company of the Swiss guards at Cesena to attack suddenly several unarmed citizens, some of whom were slain and others wounded. As it is not able at Rome itself to work with quite the same materials, it is in trying to compromise the French garrison and force the French to treat the people with severity. The famous NARDONI, with this design, prepared certain persons on a given day to cry out, "Death to the Priests!" "Long live the Republic!" but the attempt was a complete failure. Hereupon the Liberals, highly indignant, drew up and forwarded to the Emperor in Alessandria a memorial explaining the sad condition they are in, and how their Government had collected a large number of policemen and of the infamous Centurions to bring about in the Romagnas disorders sure to occasion bloodshed, as they were going about provoking and irritating the quiet citizens. The petitioners further stated that it would be impossible to keep the Liberals resigned and tranquil any longer if those harpies of the law continued to be protected, and if the police were not confided entirely to the French. On account of all these difficulties, the Emperor, as you are doubtless aware, summoned to his camp the Duke of GRAMMONT. At one of these interviews with his Ambassador, Count CAVOUR was present, so likewise Prince NAPOLEON and the Prince LATOUR D'AUVERGNE. I do not pretend to know what they discussed; but this I can state, that the Duke feels sure the Pope will keep on plotting his escape, but is not so sure that the city will remain tranquil.

CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

DEATH OF KING FERDINAND.

The official journal of Naples contains the following account of King FERDINAND'S last moments: "The King, our master, after a short calm yesterday, was attacked about 8½ o'clock in the evening with his usual pains in the left side of his breast, but more severe, and extending through the whole region of the left lung. This morning the copious expectoration of the previous days ceased, and the morbid state increased to such a degree that with great grief of soul we felt it our duty to advise him to procure the last aid of our holy religion, which, in fact, he did about noon. CASERTA, 1 P. M., May 20, 1859." Here follow the signatures of the physician.

THE SUCCESSION OF FRANCIS II.

It is said that all the Powers, with the exception of France and Sardinia, had acknowleged by telegraph the new King of Naples. The King was proclaimed at Caserta on Sunday, the 22d, and the garrison took the oath of allegiance the same day. The garrison of Naples took the same oath on the 25th. The Capital was tranquil, but it was feared that Court intrigue might give rise to trouble. The King, confiding in his army, was making preparations to suppress any outbreak of a revolution *de palais*. He had ordered the arrest of several suspected persons of distinction. In his proclamation announcing his accession to the throne, the King avoids making any engagements for the future and from announcing his opinion on the Italian Peninsula.

NEAPOLITAN DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY.

The Neapolitan Minister of Foreign Affairs has published the following declaration:

"In presence of the war which has broken out in Upper Italy, his Majesty's Government, in accordance with the principles of strict neutrality, and under existing circumstances, hastens to manifest on its side the intention to scrupulously observe everything which concerns international rights in time of war towards the commerce and navigation of neutrals, and all which the Congress of Paris, on the 16th of April, 1856, established on that subject."

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH NAPLES.

England sends on a mission to Naples, Sir JAMES HUDSON; Austria, M. DE HUBNER; France, M. TALLEYRAND DE PERIGORD; and Sardinia, M. SALMOUR.

AUSTRIA.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains the following statement respecting the Austrian forces:

"The Tyrol has been lately rather bare of troops, but will soon be occupied by 40,000 men, brought from Bohemia, where they have remained till now. It is the corps commanded by Count CLAM-GALLAS, and 25,000 of them will pass through Munich in the course of a few days. This corps is accompanied by eighty guns. Munich is preparing to give the soldiers a hospitable reception. When concentrated in the Tyrol, these forces can easily be directed to the theatre of war in Italy or to the Upper Rhine. There are also for the latter destination 80,000 men under arms between Linz and Salzbourg, and at least an equal number will soon be collected in Gallicia ready for any eventuality. When it is remembered that, besides the 50,000 under Count SCHAFFGOTSCHE, who were conveyed by sea from Trieste to Venice and Upper Italy, the latter country contains ten complete *corps d'armée*, making a total of 500,000 men, it must be admitted that Austria displays greater resources than was deemed possible.

A communication from Inspruck of the 21st states that an autograph letter, addressed by the Emperor to the Archduke, Governor of the Tyrol, calls the Tyrolean people to arms.

AUSTRIAN.

The *Indipendente* of Turin states that LEOPOLD II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, has assumed the command of the 8th regiment of Austrian Dragoons, which is his property.

THE EMPEROR STILL AT VIENNA.

A letter from Vienna, of the 21st, says:

"After various delays occasioned by diplomatic reasons, the Emperor will definitively leave Vienna on Tuesday next for Italy, attended by a numerous suite. Among the personages who accompany his Majesty are the Archduke LEOPOLD, and General HESS. HANSLABB, GRUNNE and SCHLITTER. The Emperor has no intention of assuming the command of the army, but only of personally ascertaining the state of things, and of inspecting the troops."

THE APPROACHING REVOLUTION IN HUNGARY.

The London *Advertiser* states that KOSSUTH intended to quit England in eight or ten days for Hungary. He goes in the first instance to Genoa, with the full concurrence of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor NAPOLEON, and will then concert with General KLAPKA and other eminent Hungarian officers who are waiting to receive him, upon measures for throwing off the Austrian yoke in their native country, and for restoring its independence.

RUSSIA.

It was reported at Vienna on the 27th that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had withdrawn from his post of Foreign Minister in the Russian Cabinet because the Emperor ALEXANDER had resolved to abandon the engagements undertaken with France, and was inclined to favor Austria.

A Paris correspondent of the Brussels *Independance* states that since the resignation of Count BUOL, the Austrian cabinet has drawn closer its relations with the cabinet of St. Petersburg. "I can inform you," adds the correspondent, "from a certain source, that Russia views the occupation of Tuscany by a French army with but little satisfaction. I believe even that observations, if not protests, have been made on the subject to the cabinet of the Tuileries."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR ITEMS.

A Vienna letter says that by the middle of June the Austrian army in Italy will probably be 325,000 strong with 75,000 horses and 850 to 900 guns. A conscription of 100,000 men was expected to be made in Austria in a few days.

A dispatch dated Berne, May 26, says that GARIBALDI had made prisoners the Austrian officials of the town of Varese, and that according to report he had under him a force of 10,000 men, but neither cavalry nor artillery.

The *Triester Zeitung* states that a Sardinian Commissary had proclaimed the incorporation of Massa with Piedmont. The same journal also states that a Dutch steamer had, in violation of international law, been chased by a French war-ship hoisting Austrian colors.

The tri-color had been hoisted at Luvino and Maccagno.

Martial law had been declared at Chiasso in the Canton Tessin.

The London *Times'* Turin correspondent says the feeling there and in some other parts of Italy was particularly hostile to England.

The first Austrian *corps d'armée*, 4,000 strong, was to be sent from Bohemia into the Tyrol by way of Dresden and Munich.

The accumulation of troops in Munich was so great that 2,000 beds had been made up in the Crystal Palace.

The report that the neutral Powers had protested against the occupation of Tuscany is contradicted; but it was believed that the English and Prussian Ambassadors in Paris had made observations on the subject which were not very well received.

A dispatch from Trieste says that about sixty French men-of-war were in the Mediterranean cruising between the Adriatic and the Levant.

A flotilla of gun-boats was ready to sail from Toulon, and was shortly to be followed by a second. It was supposed they were intended to act against Venice.

Five gun-boats which could be taken to pieces and remounted had been sent to Genoa. They were intended for use on Lake Maggiore.

Letters from Rome state that the greatest enthusiasm was produced among the people and the French troops by the news of the triumph of French arms at Montebello.

The *Daily News* Turin correspondent telegraphs that an official inquiry, made on the spot, establishes the fact that the contributions levied by the Austrians at Vercelli, and which the special correspondent of the *Times* declared has not been raised, amount to the sum of 2,000,000 francs.

The *Débats* says the attack of the Austrians on Casteggio favors the conclusion that they intend to defend vigorously the line between Pavia and Piacenza. On that point, indeed, the bulk of the two armies is collected.

The same journal says it was reported that General M'MAHON had succeeded in throwing part of his *corps d'armée* on the left bank of the Po.

The Piedmontese papers state that Colonel MORELLI, after being seriously wounded, wrote to his wife the following lines: "I am covered with glory and with wounds; I have, I feel, only a few minutes to live, but I wish that my last thought should be for you and for my country."

The following is an extract from a letter sent from Genoa to the *Sémaphore* of Marseilles: "I have just met in a *café* a traveler who has arrived from Casale. He related to a group of officers that the Austrians having, at Trino, invaded a property belonging to Count DE CAVOUR, gave way to great vandalism. Trino is at some distance from Montebello, on the left bank of the Po. The estate of the Count is about 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) in extent, and the Croats scarcely left a tree standing on it. The Colonel of the 60th Regiment of the line, who heard this recital, stated that when, in the Crimea the French entered the house of Prince MENSCHIKOFF, they found riches of all kinds, splendid furniture, valuable china and fine pictures. The Zouaves, after shaking off the dust from their clothes, seated themselves on the sofa, a corporal placed himself at the piano, and a mazurka of a most free-and-easy character was danced, but that was the whole extent of hostile demonstration that victory allowed itself in the drawing room of the Russian Prince."

A letter from Alessandria says that, when the carriage containing the Austrian officers and other prisoners taken at Montebello, passed before a group of the French Imperial Guard, the men ranged themselves in a row and took off their shakos.

The Milan *Gazette* announces that the Neapolitan steamers in the Mediterranean have received orders not to touch at Genoa.

On the 21st, there were between thirty and forty Austrian merchant ships at Malta, none of which dare now venture out.

The accumulation of troops in Munich is so great that 2,000 beds have been made up in the Crystal Palace.

FRANCE.

On the 26th ultimo the Empress received the members of the great bodies of the State, and addressed a speech to the President of each body. Her Majesty said to Count MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif, that she depended upon the enlightened patriotism of the Deputies to maintain in their several Departments that confidence which all must feel in the energy of the Army, and, when the day of victory shall have come, in the moderation of the Emperor. Her Majesty further said that she reckoned upon the support of the entire nation, which, during the absence of the Chief it had chosen, would never be found wanting to a woman and a child. Loud and long applause followed the conclusion of this address.

The French Government, in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining English coal, had contracted with three French Companies for 250,000 tons.

The *Times* correspondent says that, independently of the eight divisions already designated to form the army of observation under PELISSIER, four additional divisions were being organized for the same object.

A letter from Toulon states that the enlistment of seamen in that port, if not abandoned, is at least suspended.

The French Envoys at the Courts of Bavaria, Hanover and Wurtemburg were in Paris, having been summoned to give verbal account of the difficulties of their position, in consequence of the war excitement in Germany.

Advices from Marseilles state that the steamers arriving at that port from Italy were crowded with passengers. The English were leaving Tuscany, the Roman States and Naples.

The Paris Bourse was firm, and on the 27th the 3 per cents. advanced ¼ per cent., closing at 61.55 for money, and 61.60 for account.

M. TALLEYRAND PERIGORD has been appointed Ambassador of France at Naples.

It was reported at Paris that M. BENEDETTI, Director of the Political Department in the French Foreign Office, has been appointed to an extraordinary mission to the German Confederation.

The siege fleet ready to sail from Toulon, is composed of thirty-two vessels and gun-boats.

The French Minister of Marine has ordered two additional ships-of-the-line and two frigates to be prepared immediately for sea.

A decree of the Empress Regent enacts that in virtue of the law recently adopted, and of a Bull of the Pope, the episcopal see of Rennes shall be raised into an Archbishopric, and another decree signed by the Emperor, and dated from the General Imperial Head-quarters at Alessandria, appoints the present Bishop of Rennes to be the new Archbishop.

ADDRESS OF THE EMPRESS-REGENT TO THE CHAMBERS.

The members of the Legislative Chambers, having expressed a wish to pay their respects to the Empress and the Prince Imperial before separating, were, together with the Council of State, received at the Palace of the Tuileries, by her Majesty, who spoke as follows to the Council of State:

"GENTLEMEN: I thank you for having joined in the manifestation of the Senate and Legislative Corps. Your assistance on this occasion is a valuable guarantee for the sentiments which animate the Council of State for the dynasty of the Emperor, and I cannot but feel a lively satisfaction at it.

"TO THE SENATE: MM. les Senateurs—You have been pleased, before separating, to give a fresh proof of devotedness to the Emperor, by manifesting a desire to see the Prince Imperial. This proof of the solicitude you feel for him does not surprise me, but I am not the less deeply touched by it. It is for me, as the counsels of my well-beloved uncle, a source of encouragement and strength.

"TO THE LEGISLATIVE CORPS: I am greatly affected at the desire you expressed to see the Prince Imperial previous to your return to your departments. I count on your enlightened patriotism to maintain the faith which ought to animate us all in the energy of the army, and, when the period has arrived, in the moderation of the Emperor. However difficult be my task, I find in my heart, wholly French, the courage necessary to accomplish it. I rest, therefore, gentlemen, on your loyal support, and on the assistance of the entire nation, which, in the absence o the chief it has given itself, will never fail in its duty to a woman and a child."

These addresses were responded to with much warmth, and with cries of "*Vive l'Imperatrice!*" The closing phrase is touching, and must have gone home to the hearts of those to whom it was addressed. The "age of chivalry" is not gone, at least for the Legislative Chambers.

ENORMOUS PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

VIENNA, Monday, May 23.

The blockade of Venice seriously

proceedings, thereby injuring a valuable property, in which others besides himself were interested. In fact, by his mode of proceeding, he inflicted as much injury as his opportunities afforded. Not having succeeded in purchasing the share of his partners at his own price, he depreciated the value of this share by all the agencies at his command. By publicly announcing (so far as the Court of Chancery permitted) his intention to discontinue the publication of *Household Words*; by advertising a second work of a similar class under his management, by producing it, and by using it as close an imitation, as was legally safe, of *Household Words*, while that publication was actually still issuing, and still conducted by him; he took a course calculated to reduce the circulation and impair the property of a common property; and if he inflicted this injury on his partners, it is no compensation to them that he simultaneously sacrificed his own interests in the publication he is about to suppress.

Household Words having been sold on the 16th inst., under a decree in Chancery, BRADBURY and EVANS have no further interest in its continuance, and are now free to make this personal statement, and to associate themselves in the establishment of *Once a Week*.

MAY, 1859.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The mails from Calcutta to April 22, and Hong Kong April 13, had reached England.

The political news is unimportant.

The new Indian 5½ per cent. loan was announced to commence on the 1st of May.

Trade at Calcutta was dull, but imports were generally steady. Money was abundant. Freights unaltered. Exchange, 2s. 1¾d., for credits.

From China we learn that Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, left Hong Kong on the 7th of April for Europe.

The markets were generally dull.

Exchange at Hong Kong, 4s. 8¾d.

At Shanghae, imports were dull, and rather lower. Tea, according to one account, was inactive; but another report says, more doing at higher prices. Silk quiet, and lower. Exchange, 6s. 5d.@6s. 6d.

At Singapore, imports unchanged. Produce active, at lower prices. Exchange, 4s. 8¾d.

The Russian Minister at Pekin is said to have refused to communicate officially, except with the Emperor.

A system of kidnapping Coolies for Havana, had been discovered. The Portuguese are chiefly implicated.

Notes and Anecdotes of the War.

MANIFESTO OF FATHER LACORDAIRE.

The gifted Father LACORDAIRE has addressed, or rather written, (for I do not learn that it has yet been published,) a letter to the Catholics of France on the war. With the independence of thought and judgment which might be expected from such a man, he does not hesitate to declare to the world that the main cause of all the evils which war is destined to inflict on mankind, is the policy of Austria towards the Papal States. "If the Papal Government," he says, "has become unpopular and odious to its own subjects, and a mark for blame in foreign nations, it is owing to the pressure exercised on the head of the Church by Austria, and to the degrading servitude in which he has been kept, particularly since 1845." Father LACORDAIRE expresses no admiration for the military revolution which confiscated the institutions formerly enjoyed by France, nor does he excuse the acts which led to and established the Imperial system, but he distinctly declares his approval of the policy of the Emperor in so far as it is destructive of Austrian domination in Italy—a domination which he considers as fatal to the welfare of the Papacy, the Pontifical States, and the best interests of the Church.

COST OF TRANSPORTING MUNITIONS.

"People have but little idea," says the *Pays*, "of the cost of transporting the *matériel* of the army from one place to another. To give one instance among a thousand, it requires 300 horses to remove a million of cartridges. We have already sent ten millions to Italy. Three thousand horses, therefore, have been put into requisition for this simple service alone."

KOSSUTH'S LONDON SPEECH IN PARIS.

"KOSSUTH'S oration is devoured to-day," says the *Globe* correspondent, "and is held to be a full reply to a thousand imputations against the French Emperor since the 1st of January. I had already furnished you with that part of his argument which referred to the Italian free institutions to be hoped from one who is a deputy in France, and the instance of WASHINGTON'S fellow-citizens gladly welcoming the sword of an absolute king in America, was supplied as current here among liberal politicians. It is further urged by the Parliamentary party in France that the result of the liberating expedition of RICHAMBEAU and LAFAYETTE reacted on the land to which the Bourbon's troops returned, and they look for corresponding reaction from beyond the Alps on home politics."

A RECOLLECTION OF GEN. AVEZZANA.

The Genoese just now show a keen memory. They have discovered that a seat in the Cabinet is held by a certain post captain, who in 1849 commanded her Majesty's ship *Vengeance*, moored in their harbor; he was an Earl and a Tory, and he volunteered to open fire on their town just after the disaster at Novara. The letter of General AVEZZANA, in reply to his lordship's threat, is reprinted—it is to the effect that "the British Government might put men of rank in command of ships, but would do better by putting men of sense." This man of sense was (having been post-captain) made Postmaster General at Lord DERBY'S first accession to office, and Lord HARDWICKE now holds the Privy Seal. It appears that he is proud of his Genoese exploit, as the Tory historian ALISON'S new and last volume, just out, recounts the Genoese affair as of European importance, actually printing the AVEZZANA sarcasm "at his lordship's request."

GALLENGA GOES TO ITALY.

It is pleasing to see Italians of all classes, and from all parts of the world, joining with their best efforts in the work of their national emancipation. Mr. A. GALLENGA, long a resident in Great Britain, and known as the author of a history of Piedmont, has just arrived from England, bringing to his country the welcome present of forty English rifles, destined to arm a few of the bravest volunteers of the Garibaldi legion. The same gentleman had made equal efforts in forwarding the volunteer movement at Rome and in Tuscany.

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SESIA.

The bridge over the Sesia, which was blown up by the Austrians on their retreat from Vercelli, is a magnificent work of art, forming part of the railway from Turin to Novara. The materials, consisting of hard gray granite, have not suffered materially from the act of the Austrians, and a private dispatch received yesterday in Paris states that only two arches have been destroyed by the explosion. Valenza, opposite which the Austrians attempted to raise entrenchments, is the chief town of the province of Alessandria, and is situated on an elevated ridge to the north of that city and to the south of Casale, on the right bank of the Po. It is 144 yards above the level of the sea. It contains 9,000 inhabitants, is about 70 miles from Alessandria, and about the same distance from Turin. The town is of the shape of an irregular square, running from east to west. North side of the ridge is the bed of the Po, from which rise small hills covered with vineyards. The place is built very irregularly on a slope descending to the valley of the Po, opposite Lomelin a. Valenza has roads leading to Casale by Lazzorana, and to Monte towards Buzzola. Valenza forms one of the three points of defence of the French strategical line. The two others are Casale and Alessandria.

THE AUSTRIAN POSITION IN ITALY.

The Austrian base of operations in Italy, the strongest in the world, is the line of the Adige, which, even when unfortified, protected the immortal operations of General BONAPARTE, and ought to-day to be impregnable if its defenders are equal to their position. The Adige is the only affluent of the Po which can never be forded. At the point of its emergence from the gorges of the Tyrol stands the famous fortress of Verona, domineering over all the affluents on the left bank of the Po, and over the Po itself. Since 1850 this formidable fortress has been strengthened by new detached forts, the latest of which, on the heights of Santa Lucia, memorable for RADETZKI'S first defensive battle in 1848, were last year constructed. The only passage of the Adige to the South at Legnano is also fortified. Before reaching the Adige the line of the Mincio must be forced in coming from the west. This is protected by two fortresses of the first rank, Pescriera and Mantua. On its right this position is supported by the mountains of the Tyrol, whose passes are guarded by Brescia and Rocca d'Anfo, and on its left by the Po, which can be easily made to inundate its banks and so protect the fortress of Ferrara. Brescello finally, with Piacenza and Pizzighettone protect both banks of the Po and the Adda. But the great security of Austria in Italy is the Tyrol. The whole Tyrol is now one vast *place d'armes*, from which it will not be easy to drive Austria out. On its northern declivity the Tyrol is protected by Salsburg-Kuffstein and the pass of Lueg; on the Southern declivity by Bornuo, Eister-Munz, and Franzen-stein. In the rear of all lies Venice with her sea-batteries and her citadel.

THE CAMP OF THE ZOUAVES.

It is, says a letter-writer, a little corner of a great picture of the war. The canvas city had that daylight regularity, that animated order, that picturesque and stirring activity, in which one discovers at once discipline, alacrity and an indescribable but delightful air of dashing gallantry. The little, low, narrow tents assigned to petty officers; their neighbors, vast and not unsuggestive of so many marabouts, in which the captains and commanders are sheltered; others again, wide and conical, where five soldiers lie asleep in a row; groups of Zouaves about a candle discussing in a low tone their campaigns in Africa; others sitting apart smoking their pipes in silence; two or three lying on the ground, in corners, reading letters, and in every wandering home; their comrades humming the burden of a song, the burden growing lighter and they sink to sleep. Here and there within a tent a little light falls upon the hand of a Zouave writing hastily a final letter. No noise, profound order—each battalion in its place. As the shadows deepened, one sees red lights gleaming among the tents. The cigar is taking its promenade; but one after another disappears; presently the fires of the bivouac are extinguished; the mules of the regiment quarrel with each other and endeavor to break their fastenings; near them the Arabian chargers of the officers plow the ground with their hoofs or snuff the air which no longer possesses the congenial warmth of the desert, and tossing their manes, rear and plunge as far as their tethers permit. Further on, the strong and solid horses of the artillery are drawn up near the forges and field pieces. The sentinels pace to and fro in front of the line, with firm and steady step. The stacked rifles gleam in the starlight. Presently nothing breaks the silence but the occasional whinny of a horse.

THE ZOUAVES PREFER THE BAYONET.

In the various encounters of rifle practice across the Po, the range of the French bullet is now found in all its superiority. the foe's lead dropping short into the river. The Zouaves announce their indifference to this advantage, and prefer an affair *à la fourchette*, this [being the new term for bayonet in their ranks.

THE PHYSICAL ENDURANCE OF THE ZOUAVES.

A letter in the *Journal des Débats*, referring to the Zouaves says: "One fact will give an idea of the incomparable African troops, with whom the Austrians are not yet tarquainted. For six months the third regiment of Zouaves has been on campaign; since the 15th October, the men have not slept fifteen nights in barracks; three or four weeks ago they were at Puiguri; they were embarked at almost a moment's notice, and since their arrival in Piedmont have been encamped in the midst of rain; and yet the regiment has not ten men sick."

THE REAL STRENGTH OF THE FRENCH AT MONTEBELLO.

The *Nord* asserts that General FORAY'S division numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry. The *Débats* says that the division was composed of four regiments of the line—the 53d, 73d, 85th, and 86th—and the 6th battalion of Horse Chasseurs.

NOTES FROM THE AUSTRIAN CAMP.

The TUSCAN *Monitore* believes that the Austrian General, BENEDEK, who was wounded at Casale on May 8, has since died at Piacenza, after an amputation.

A lot of letters, addressed *poste restante* Turin, is now exhibited at the Post office window in the Piedmontese capital, all for Austrian officers who fancied they would be snugly quartered by this time in those diggings. It is not likely that they contain remittances.

Amongst the commanders in the Austrian army, Count NEIPPERG, the son of MARIE LOUISE, and half-brother to the Duc DE REICHSTADT, the son of NAPOLEON I., stands foremost. A *rencontre* between him and the Emperor of the French would be singular enough. The Count is said to bear a strong resemblance to the late Duc DE REICHSTADT.

AUSTRIAN INSOLENCE AND EXCESSES.

The Vienna *Gazette* gives exactly the same *couleur de rose* account of the gentle shepherds who have devastated the whole province between the Ticino and Sesia, as are furnished to London from the Austrian head quarters, and which is reprinted in the *Globe* of to-day. The fond endearment with which the Piedmontese welcome the Croats, supplying all their wants and "cursing CAVOUR," is in a high vein of humor, and shines with the brilliancy, (as CORRAN said,) of a brass nail in a coffin. The *Gazette*, however, goes further than the "Correspondent," for it recounts how the Bishop of Vercelli waited with blessings and offers of service to the Austrian general. It so happens that Monseigneur D'ARBENNES did wait on him to make strong remonstrance against the atrocious barbarities going on—and when, says the *Globe* correspondent, you learn that this bishop was selected to marry CLOTILDA and JEROME NAPOLEON at Turin, because he had been an old veteran of La Vieille Garde, and now wears attached to his episcopal cross the St. Helena medal, you may appreciate the value of such statements.

A Turin letter in the *Débats*, from M. AMEDEE ACHARD, states that the wife of a well known Piedmontese Deputy, a young woman who was in the fourth month of her pregnancy, fell a victim to the brutality of a band of Uhlans, and has died from the consequences of the outrage.

As an example of the ludicrous insolence which accompanies the barbarity of General GYULAI'S proceedings in Piedmont, a printed document has been circulating in Paris. There is no suspicion of its being a forgery. It is a kind of passport, given to some Sardinian subjects, and dated from Mortara, with these words at the head: "Austrian Empire—Province of Sesia."

The *Opinione* of Turin publishes as a curiosity the following order of General GYULAI to the authorities of the province of Novara:

HEADQUARTERS AT MORTARA, May 16.

No. 184.—For the regular provisioning of the Austrian troops, the following articles are required, which must be immediately procured by requisition on the part of the authorities of this province, and by delivery on the part of the contractors with whom the said authorities must stipulate regular contracts. The province of Novara shall deliver within forty-eight hours 260 oxen; and daily 200 brente of wine, (the brente is 72 litres or 16 gallons;) 30 brente of spirits, 60 cwt. of hay and 500 sacks of oats. The said provisions shall be delivered at Novara to the proper functionary of the Intendance, who shall dispose of them in accordance with the special decree issued thereon. As to bread and rice, he will require that the various communes should always keep the necessary quantities ready, both for the troops stationed there and for those eventually passing through. I trust I shall not be obliged to have recourse to rigorous measures to obtain the regular and exact delivery of the articles demanded as above.

LATEST BY THE AFRICA.

LONDON MARKETS—May 28.

SUGAR quiet. COFFEE—A cargo of St. Domingo sold at 56s. for Genoa. TEA firm; common Congou, 1s 3d. RICE quiet but firm. RUM—The Government contract for 100,000 gallons had rather stiffened the market. SALTPETRE firm but not active. TALLOW steady at 54s. 3d. on the spot, and 55s. 6d. last three months of year.

CONSOLS are steady to-day at 92¼@92⅝. Not much doing in shares; stock is scarce and prices are all very firm.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday—3 P. M.

COTTON—CIARK & SONS report the market firm and slightly dearer for for middling and fair. Sales to-day, 10,000 bales. Inferior and low middling dull and freely offered.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., say the market opens with a good general inquiry for clean, good stapled parcels of the middling and higher grades, which are steady in price. Lower qualities still rejected.

Breadstuffs quiet, without change in any article.

Provisions firm—no further transactions.

Arrived to day—Atalanta, from New Orleans. Off the port—*Holyrood*, from New Orleans.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

On the 25th the Stock Market was steady and firm. On the 26th there was increased firmness and an advance of ¼@⅜ per cent. was established. On the 27th a good feeling prevailed, but the highest prices were not maintained. Consols closed at 92½@92⅝ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for account.

The Money Market exhibited increased ease, but the BANK of ENGLAND had not reduced its rate of discount. Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. report an abundant supply at 3@3½ per cent on undoubted securities. Their quotation for Bar silver is 5s. 2½d.; Mexican dollars 5s. 1d.; and American Eagles 76s. 2½d.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase in the bullion of £212,001.

The *Daily News* City article says the bulk of business on the Stock Exchange was still for cash, and the tendency of prices on Friday, in the several markets, was decidedly favorable.

The various London Joint Stock Banks were reducing their allowance on deposits to 2½ per cent.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, May 28.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular*, dated Friday, says: "With the exception of yesterday, when 10,000 bales changed hands, the demand this week has only been moderate; spinners, however, have been receiving considerable quantities of late direct from the ship. In the price of good stapled American there is no decided change, but the low middling and ordinary kinds (especially the latter) are irregular, and again ¼d. ₱ lb. cheaper." Brazil and other descriptions are ¼d.@⅛d. lower. The sales of the week foot up 51,960 bales, including 1,470 on speculation, and 5,000 for export. The business yesterday (Friday) was estimated at 8,000 bales, including about 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed steady, at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	7⅜d.	Middling Orleans	6⅝d.
Fair Mobiles	7 d.	Middling Mobiles	6⅝d.
Fair Uplands	7 d.	Middling Uplands	6¼d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 640,250, including 552 870 American.

At Manchester there has been continued activity in the trade for India, causing rather more steadiness in prices. There is no demand for the Continent, however, and prices of Yarn tend downward.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues remarkably fine for the growing crops. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report the improved tone of Tuesday last and business again very dull. Flour unsalable, though French is offered at a further reduction. American quoted at 11s.@14s.; Wheat, in the absence of transactions is nominally unchanged in value; Red Western, 8s.@10s. 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 1d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Indian Corn neglected; mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 9d.; Yellow, 6s. 10d.@7s. 1d.; White, 8s. 4d.@8s. 9d. HIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. say that to effect sales lower prices would have to be taken for everything.

PROVISIONS—Beef—A large business has been done in the better qualities at an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tierce. Alburger's India Mess, £7 5s.; Cragin's, £6 10s. Inferior dull and tending down. Pork in active demand at steady rates. Bacon slow of sale and prices show a drooping tendency. Lard dull but firmly held. Tallow dull and 1s. lower. Extreme quotation for Butchers' Association, of which there is none here, 56s. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls. Sugar heavy and drooping, particularly for low qualities. Coffee and Rice quiet. Tea in good demand for common at advanced rates. Sales of Baltimore Bark at 6s. 6d@7s. Fish Oils—No sales to report. Linseed Oil, 30s.@31s. Resin unchanged; common, 4s. 2d.@4s. 3d. Spirits of Turpentine very quiet; sales at 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 42s. to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. report the CORN market dull, and WHEAT difficult to sell, at 4s @5s. decline. White American, 54s.@57s.; Red, 50s @54s. FLOUR 28s.@34s. IRON flat; Rails offering at £5 15s.@£6.; Scotch Pigs, 47s. 6d. SUGARS depressed, and 6d. @1s. cheaper for all but the better grocery qualities. RICE steady but inactive. COFFEE unchanged. LUMBER CAKES in less demand; New-York, £10; Boston, £9 15s. FISH OILS neglected; Sperm nominally £97; Cod, £35; pale Seal, £39; Linseed flat and lower at 28s @28s. 6d. TALLOW quiet; Y. C., 54s. 3d. TEA firm at full prices; common Congou, 1s. 3d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 42s. 6d. for American; Rough quiet at 10s.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending May 24, inclusive.

COTTON opened dull and drooping, but closed firmer. Sales of the week 3,500 bales. New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 104f.; *Bas*, 97. Stock in port 110,800 bales. Trade in the manufacturing districts continues very discouraging. BREADSTUFFS steady and firm. Pot ASHES declined to 42f. for first brands; Pearls dull and nominal. COFFEE inactive. OILS—No sales. RICE quiet but firm. SUGARS dull and lower. TALLOW and LARD dull. WHALEBONE flat.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Messrs. D. BELL, SON & Co. report as follows: "The market for American Securities remains unchanged; State Stocks, for which there is a good demand, are not freely offered, and, in the absence of speculation, but little is doing in Railway Bonds and Shares.

United States 6s of 1868	98	@100
United States 5s of 1874	91½	@ 94
Alabama Fives	75	@ 77
Kentucky Sixes of 1868, 1872	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ₱ cent. Sig. Bonds	94	@ 95
Massachusetts 5 ₱ cent. Sig. Bonds	99	@101
Mississippi Union Bank 5 ₱ cent Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ₱ cent Stock, 1856	93	@ 99
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Stock	81	@ 83
Pennsylvania 5 ₱ cent. Bonds, '77	83	@ 85
Tennessee 6 ₱ cent Bonds	divers	84 @ 94
Virginia 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, '86	84	@ 85
Virginia 5 ₱ cent. Sig. Bonds, '88	81	@ 85
Boston 5 ₱ cent. Bonds	divers	98 @ 90
Boston 4½ ₱ cent Sig. Bonds	90	@ 94
Montreal 6 ₱ cents. 1856-65	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent., '75	69	@ 71
Illinois Central 6 ₱ cent., 1875	67	@ 70
Illinois Central 7 ₱ cent. Freeland, 1860	84	@ 86
Illinois Central Shares	45	@ 44dis.
Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent., 1869	78	@ 84
Michigan Central Shares	45	@ 48
New-York Central 6 ₱ cent. not convert, 1883	77	@ 79
New-York Central 7s. Convertible, 1864	88	@ 90
New-York Central Shares	83	@ 85
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 1st Mortgage, '67	80	@ 82
New-York and Erie 7 ₱ cent. 3d Mortgage, '83	55	@ 57
New York and Erie Shares	5	@ 7
Panama 7 ₱ cent. 1st mort., 1859	102	@104
Panama 1st Mortgage, 1865	91½	@ 91½
Pennsylvania 6 ₱ cent. 1st mortgage, 1880	87	@ 89

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR, FRIDAY, JUNE 10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 7, 8, 1, 10, 16 40.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 87, 92, 93, 94 94½, 95 to 98, 100 103, 105 to 110 37.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short causes, Nos. 2130, 3583 4051, 1066 3472, 3718, 3795 3594, 2191, 2492, 35, 4033, 3011 2430, 3679 4091, 4090, 3035, 3147, 2606, 3507, 3590, 4038, 1893¾ 2234 4361, 2181. *Part II.*—Nos. 2.0, 1990 2016 2026, 2028, 2030, 2032 2034 2036, 2038, 2040, 2042, 2044, 2046, 2048, 2050, 2054, 2058, 2060, 2062.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Same as yesterday. *Part II.*—Nos. 665, 672, 673, 678, 679, 643, 680, 681, 683, 686 to 689

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Liquor cases. *Part II*—Same as yesterday, with addition of Nos. 984, 989, 199 883, 757, 879, 977, 1028, 597, 827, 908, 969.

The Old Police Cases—Return to Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Another great crowd appeared this morning, and the usual array of counsel sat at the table.

Mr EVARTS commenced the day's proceedings with a reply to the argument of Mr. MCKEON, who spoke yesterday. Mr. EVARTS urged upon the attention of the Court the difficult position in which the Board of Police were placed. Supposing they were to yield to the pressure which was put upon them to restore the dismissed policemen—they must necessarily eject an equal number of officers now in possession, who could every one sue out his writ of *mandamus*, with great weight in their favor, and the Board would have to contest the whole matter over again.

Justice ROOSEVELT said he desired to bring the argument to the technical questions involved. Assuming for this case that the Court of Appeals had decided that the relators were all properly in office, what ought to be done in this case?

Mr. EVARTS would with pleasure bring forward that branch of the subject. The reply he would make to the first objection raised by the counsel for relators was, that the Board did not know, and therefore could not admit, that all the relators were regular Policemen prior to the passage of the Metropolitan Police act. It was, therefore, eminently proper that they should put the relators on their proof of this fact, which they could easily procure. The Board had taken pains to ascertain in what cases proper notice had been given before trial and removal by the Board, and had only pleaded removal from office in such cases as they felt assured would be sustained under the decision in the cases of McCUNE and O'GORMAN. The proper course in this affair would be by *quo warranto*, how could the Court issue a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Board to appoint men to office when there was no vacancy? Where could they turn out to make vacancies? It was further asked that the Court should compel the Board to pay these men. There was no appropriation and no money to pay them with. This is sufficient answer to the relators on this point. (7 Wendell, 475.)

Justice ROOSEVELT suggested that *quo warranto* would be a difficult proceeding, as each officer of the old force must sue the man who usurped his office.

Mr. EVARTS said that was an unavoidable difficulty, which was in the case taken in any form.

Justice ROOSEVELT thought that if these men were legally in office the new appointees of the Board were usurpers, and might be ejected by the Board under *mandamus*.

Mr. EVARTS said it would not be easy to settle the matter thus. Some men had died, others resigned, and who could trace the vacancy? The fact was that the case most nearly analogous to this was that of the Schuyler stock, and he thought the relators might advantageously imitate the original and bold example of his learned friend (Mr. NOYES) in bringing all their cases into one great Omnibus bill. [Laughter.] He thought that the Legislature should have settled this whole matter. No other power seemed competent to do it.

Mr. Brady asked whether the law did not provide a remedy in every case of wrong?

Mr. EVARTS said it undoubtedly did, but if rival claimants presented each a sufficient or doubtful case, the burden lay on the party seeking to establish an affirmative. It was was parallel to a case where evidence is so doubtful that a jury cannot agree.

There was no inconsistency in returning that the relators were not in office, and yet were removed from office. In Rex *vs.* Taunton, Cowper 413, the relator being a sexton, the respondents returned 1. That he was not elected, and 2. That he was legally removed. Lord Mansfield held that the return was good, as the relator had been *de facto* in office although not legally elected. (See also 2 Penn. Rep., 456.) In the present case the respondents claim that the relators were not legally in office, but that if they were that they have since lost it, &c.

Mr. Field said it was much to be wished that this case could have been argued without personal vituperation, and he regretted that the learned counsel opposite had indulged in such language as he had used regarding the Board of Police. This was not a political meeting, and should not hear political harangues.

The Board had been appointed over a rebellious force headed by a bitter by hostile chief. It was notoriously impossible to serve the notices personally upon the disobedient policemen, for they resisted by violence, and it was at the peril of life that even an attempt was made.

They found this mutinous army entrenched in the City Hall, and had to fight them there. Now these mutineers coolly turn round upon the Board and ask for office and pay for this very resistance and rebellion. Who shall pay them? The men who appointed the new force are mostly out of office—no action is sought against them. Shall Messrs. Ulsnoeffer, Bailey and Stillman be forced to pay out of their own pockets for the asserted mistake of their predecessors? This return was taken from the one in the case of McCune, one which the Court of Appeals consulted for three years, and which was decided on a special verdict, yet counsel now say that it is a return that ought not to occupy the Court five minutes.

The relators by demurrer concede the truth of the return, and then proceed to ask for a verification. If they acknowledge its truth, why do they wish to have it sworn to?

Moreover, no verification can be required. Formerly, the return could not be traversed, and the Courts would often require it to be verified, but since the statute of 9 Anne they have never required it, as the statute allowed the return to be traversed. There is not a case since that time in which the verification has been required. The cases cited by Mr. McKEON, where it was required, were all in the time of Charles II., of course prior to statute of 9 Anne. Counsel disclaimed all desire of insisting upon technicalities, but as the other side used language of the utmost denunciation towards his clients, and insisted upon every technical point in their favor, he should give them their own choice. He should, therefore, object to the writ as insufficient. It stated that the relator "*is* a citizen of the United States, that he *is* able to read and write, that he *is* in office;" all dated on 7th of May, 1859; whereas, it was indispensable that he should state that he *was* a citizen, &c., &c., on the 15th April, 1859; for if he was not then, he was not and could not now be in office. He should also aver that he was in office during the time which elapsed between the time when the act passed and the first meeting of the Board, as none others were confirmed in office by the law.

The Court here expressed a desire to adjourn, when Mr. Brady intimated that he was obliged to go to Albany to-night, and the case was accordingly adjourned until Monday next.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Bosworth, Woodruff and Mosscrop.

Robert D. Anderson et al. vs. *A. Nicholas.*—This was an action by the plaintiffs, as stock-brokers, to recover from the defendant, who is also a stock-broker, $10 per share, as the alleged value of certain $20 shares in the stock of a company called the American Guano Company. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant purchased the certificate of said stock from a son of one of the plaintiffs, a young man seventeen years of age, who had, as alleged, without permission of his father, wrongfully taken it from the plaintiffs' possession, and sold it to the defendant; and that the defendant, although informed of the fraud, refused to return the stock, but converted it to his own use. The answer denied the allegations of the complaint, and alleged that the stock was sold to them by one George M. Bowen, a clerk of the plaintiffs. The matter was sent before a referee, who reported that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, because the stock was worth the sum claimed, and the defendant had bought it for three, knowing it to be worth more, and, consequently, had converted the stock wrongfully to his own use. The report of the referee also showed that the defendant had purchased the stock of Bowen as alleged by that party, and had accounted to Bowen accordingly, after disposing of the shares at $7 each.

From the judgment entered upon this report the defendant appealed, on the ground that, according to the report itself, if any one had wrongfully converted the property, it was Bowen, and not defendant.

The plaintiffs respond, that the sale of the stock at such rates was a sufficient notice to the defendant that they were not rightfully sold, and should have put him upon his guard and inquiry before purchase, and that, as he made no inquiry in the matter, his defence was estopped. Decision reserved.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Pierrepont and a Jury.

Donnell et al. vs. *Walsh, Carver & Chase.*—This was an action to recover freight money due plaintiffs as owners of one-half of the brig *Crimea*, of Bath, Maine, collected in June, 1857, by defendants, in this City, to whom the vessel was consigned inward.

Defendants admitted the collection, but claimed to appropriate it to accounts of disbursements made by them for the vessel, in May, 1855. At that time they drew on Arnold & Co., of Bath, then ship's husbandry and half owners for the amount then due on the account of such disbursements. Arnold & Co. accepted the draft, but when due, it laid over for some time, though it was finally paid by them. Before it was paid defendants advanced their acceptances to Arnold & Co., for the purpose (as defendants undertook) of enabling Arnold & Co. to raise the money to pay their first acceptance. These acceptances of defendants were returned from time to time and mixed up with other transactions between the two houses, chiefly for the accommodation of Arnold & Co., until April, 1859, when the latter firm failed and assigned for benefit of creditors. At this time they owed defendants a debt growing out of these transactions of some $1 500. In May, 1857, Arnold & Co., sold their half of the vessel to plaintiffs, and the freight money in suit was earned by it after the sale. Between MAY, 1855, and March, 1857, defendants had settled up three voyages of the vessel and remitted in each case the net proceeds to Arnold & Co.—some $2 000 in all, as the balance due the owners. On June 1, 1857, plaintiffs demanded payment of the freight in suit. Defendants refused on the grounds first stated, claiming the amount paid by Arnold & Co.'s acceptance. The next day defendants rendered an account to the captain of the vessel, wherein they charged it with this old account, amounting to $1,431, making out a balance due the vessel of about $150, which they paid to the captain and took receipt "in full as per account rendered."

The defence thus claimed *first*, that the bill was a lien upon the vessel; *second*, that the bill constituting the lien had not been paid by Arnold & Co; *third*, that they had not by their transactions with Arnold & Co. substituted them as debtors in lieu of the vessel; and, *finally*, that the captain's receipt was a conclusive settlement of the matter.

The plaintiffs controverted these points, and claims to have purchased their share of the vessel free from all debts.

Verdict for plaintiff for $812, the full amount claimed. The Court granted an allowance of 5 per cent. A stay of proceedings for twenty days was granted for defendants to make a case.

D. A. & R. C. Hawkins, for plaintiffs; Beebe, Deane, & Donohue, for defendants.

ACTION ON AN INSURANCE POLICY.

Robert C. Wright et al. vs. *The Orient Insurance Company.*—The defendant issued to Aymar & Co. a policy of insurance on the bark *Susan*, under which the plaintiffs issued a policy of insurance on a cargo of coffee. The *Susan* left Rio in October, 1855, with a cargo of 3,860 bags of coffee. On the same day, when about thirty miles from shore, she encountered a heavy sea and sprung a leak, and continued to leak so badly that the crew refused to proceed in her, and the Captain was compelled to put back to Rio, where the bark was surveyed, condemned and sold. The cargo was reshipped, to Charleston, by another vessel, at an increased expense—and the plaintiff now brings suit to recover $1,700, general average assessed upon the cargo, also including increased expense on account of the transhipment.

The defence is that the vessel was unseaworthy and badly worm-eaten, and that for that reason the insurance was void, and the Company discharged from liability on the policy.

Counsel for defence asked for a non-suit, after the plaintiffs rested, on the ground that they had not shown that the vessel had been damaged by any peril of the sea insured against by the defendant. The Court denied the motion, and sent the case to the Jury.

The plaintiffs showed that the vessel had been thoroughly repaired previous to undertaking the ship, and that she was entered on the books of the defendants as A No. 2. The Court charged the Jury that if they found that the vessel was seaworthy when she left Rio, and that she was lost by the perils of the sea, their verdict must be for the plaintiffs; if they found otherwise then for the defendant. Verdict for plaintiffs.

H. G. De Forest for plaintiffs; Alex. Hamilton for defendant.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

John H. Haldane, Receiver, &c., vs *James C. Porter et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff for $1,045 32, and the sale set aside by default.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

The jury was completed in the case of Halpin, whose place of business is at No. 377 Eighth avenue, and Mr. WILCOXSON proceeded to state to the jury that he should show that Halpin habitually kept open his place on the Sabbath during the Summer of 1857, for the purpose of selling liquor, and that he regularly did sell on all days, Sundays included. The particular offence it was alleged to have been committed on the 2d of August, 1857.

Officer Leuebach was then called and testified as to the offence. The State proposed to prove by the witness what was the business of the defendant on the day upon which the offence was alleged to have been committed. Mr. SMITH objected to the proof of the business of the defendant, because it had been decided that the defendant was liable for every separate offence on each different Sabbath, and counsel desired therefore to confine the trial to the offence on that particular day. The testimony was admitted. The witness testified that the doors of the store were open on that Sabbath. Other witnesses testified to the same fact.

William Halpin was put upon the stand in his own behalf and testified that *he* sold no liquor on the day in question, but did not know whether his clerks did or not. He also testified that he had given strict orders to his clerks not to sell any liquors on the Sabbath, and stated that if they did sell on that day it was contrary to his specific orders. The defence then rested, and the summing up began. Mr. SMITH contended that the defendant was an honorable, high-minded man, and that if he said he did not sell liquor on that day, he did not. The argument in the case, which is about the same as that in the Gerdes case, is not yet concluded.

Before Judge Daly.

Isaac L. Pinckney vs. *Myer Stern and others.*—This was an action to recover $2,260 for damages alleged to have been sustained by reason of an unlawful seizure of plaintiff's property, consisting of jewelry, by the Sheriff in obedience to the directions of the defendants. The seizure was made on the 21st of September, 1857, and, as the complaint alleges, with the knowledge of the defendants that the goods were the plaintiff's, and not liable to the claim for which they were taken.

The answer denied that the goods seized were the property of the plaintiff, and set up as a defence, that they, the defendants, caused said seizure to be made under an execution issued upon a judgment obtained against one Paul Rowleet, who, they allege, was the owner and possessor of the property seized.

It also alleged that if the property was in any manner in the possession of the plaintiff, it was under and by virtue of a certain pretended assignment alleged to have been made by said Rowland to the plaintiff, which was made with intent to defraud the defendants.

The case is still on.

J. F. Mills for plaintiff; J. H. McCun and John Graham for defendants.

The Star Steamship Company vs. *Samuel L. Mitchill.*—In this case, reported in the TIMES of Tuesday last, the jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $3,123 57.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 9, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 68 bbls Ashes; 5 784 bbls. Flour; 225 hhds. 132 bbls. and 718 sacks Corn Meal; 1,080 bushels Wheat; 202 bushels Corn; 7,905 bushels Oats; 448 pkgs. Provisions; 111 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 40 bbls. Pots at $5 50, and small lots of Pearls at $5 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet, to-day, sales having been confined to small lots of Java and Maracaibo at previous quotations.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland at 11c. ₱ lb, and other grades at proportionate figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quite dull, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices have declined 10c.@15c. ₱ barrel. The trade have purchased very lightly. Sales have been confined to 4,250 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 75@ 5 90
Standard Superfine State	6 25@ 6 50

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—La Traviata.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—John Bull.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Guy Mannering—Beggars' Opera.

BOWERY THEATRE—Captain Kyd—The Four Lovers—O'Neil the Great.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Harold Hawk—Man About Town—Peter White.

*ARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Dred.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LATE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Robbing the Mail.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *New-York*, hence for Southampton, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 11, at 10½ o'clock.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Africa*, of the Cunard line, reached this port yesterday. Having left Liverpool on the afternoon of May 28, her news is two days later than that by the *City of Washington*, and two days in arrears of our telegraphic accounts from the *Argo* at St. Johns, N. F. To our extensive correspondence, embracing a graphic letter from the seat of war, and to liberal extracts from European files, we surrender much of this morning's issue.

The ill feeling which has for some time existed between the Auditor of the Canal Department and the Canal Board broke out into open hostility yesterday. The Auditor, under authority of an act of the last Legislature, has recently dismissed from office the clerks to the Collectors in this City and elsewhere, who had been appointed by the Democratic Board. At the meeting yesterday, a resolution was adopted condemning the action of the Auditor, and reinstating all the dismissed clerks under the title of Assistant Collectors, which takes them out of the Auditor's jurisdiction. This action, of course, restores all the removed incumbents. It remains to be seen what the Auditor will feel called upon to do to vindicate his dignity.

The Slaveholders' Convention, which has been in session in Baltimore for two days past, adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after adopting a report submitted by the majority of the Committee on Resolutions, declaring it impolitic to consider any measure for the general removal of free blacks from the State of Maryland. Such a movement they consider inexpedient, and uncalled for by any public exigency. They at the same time declare that the free negro population should be "well and thoroughly controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive." A Committee was appointed to submit the views of the Convention to the General Assembly, and to ask appropriate legislation. The minority report recommended the passage of a law compelling free negroes to leave the State or be sold as slaves. It found very few supporters.

The New-York Editorial and Typographical Association met in Convention at Syracuse yesterday, about forty editors and publishers being present. The business was of an unimportant character.

There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, but, at 5½ o'clock, there being only seven members present, the President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

Messrs. Masterson & Hagan sent in a proposal to the Board of Councilmen last evening to keep all roads on the Island in repair for any number of years, for $35,000 per annum; and Messrs. Thorp & Steers a proposition to clean the streets for five years, for $228,000 per annum. Other communications offering to do the same work for larger sums were received and referred. Councilman Allen offered a resolution directing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Fanny Deane Halsey. Laid over. The Street Commissioner was directed to cause an examination to be made of the condition of the flues on the City Hall, to ascertain the cause of the smoke which has recently been observed there.

At a meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association last evening, E. L. Viele, Esq., read an interesting paper on the topography and hydrography of New-York as affecting its sanitary condition. Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Drs. Harris and Halliday, and others, took part in the discussion which followed.

Recorder Barnard disposed of several cases, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Mary Warren was tried for burglary on the premises No. 296 Division-street, on the 7th April, and the stealing therefrom a watch and clothing valued at $130, the property of Mr. T. H. Brady. The evidence was conflicting, and the Jury acquitted her. Wm. Fritz was tried for receiving stolen goods. He was also acquitted. Charles Klintzer was tried for an assault on Max Arons, on the 13th February, in a lager-bier saloon corner of Avenue A and Tenth-street. It was shown that he was not the man who committed the assault, and he was immediately acquitted. Mary Cook pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and it being her first offence, at the intercession of the complainant, judgment was suspended. Virginia Williams pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence. Catharine Timmons was also remanded, on a similar plea. Mary J. Campbell, a practicer of the panel game, was sentenced by the Recorder to two years in the State Prison.

A colored boy named Lewis Reynolds, 7 years old, was picked up from a small scow in Long Island Sound, about four miles from land, on Tuesday night last, by Capt. Amos Kelly, of the schooner *Thomas H. Seymour*, and brought to Brooklyn yesterday. When discovered the wind was blowing very fresh and the scow, which was made of plain rough boards, was nearly filled with water. The boy was so much exhausted that he could give no intelligent account of himself until yesterday, when he stated that he was forced into the boat by two colored women at Wright's Point, near Brookhaven, Suffolk County, and set adrift. The tide and current carried him into the Sound, he not being able to use the heavy oars that happened to be in the boat. The boy will be taken home to-day by Detective Van Wagner, who will investigate the case.

John Bradley, residing at No. 2 Harper's-court, Brooklyn, was so badly beaten by two men while at a wake on Monday night, that he has remained insensible since, and it is supposed that he cannot recover. Warrants were issued yesterday for the parties suspected of having inflicted the injuries.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 1,000 bales, at a shade firmer prices. Breadstuffs continued very dull, and prices steadily favored buyers. Provisions and Groceries attracted less attention. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good request, the latter at firmer rates. Other branches of trade exhibited no very important changes.

The Single-District Question.—A dense and continuous smoke is held to indicate the presence of more or less fire. If this commonly received opinion be not utterly destitute of foundation, then there certainly must be a difficulty existing in the bosom of the New-York Democracy, in respect to the proper mode of appointing delegates to the National Convention at Charleston. We would not willingly believe that anything short of perfect harmony could dwell in that political organization, or that the handle of that truculent hatchet, so often and so solemnly buried between the Hard and the Soft encampments, could by any inadvertence of the belligerents be sticking out of the ground. But then, it is necessary to ask what means the smoke if there is no fire? Why do we see the Albany *Atlas and Argus* laboring with malcontent organs all over the State to convince them that New-York ought to be a unit? This sort of thing has been going on for weeks. Dean Richmond writes notes to Fernando Wood, the New-York *News* prints and reprints lists of Democratic papers, there are arguments and references to precedents, *pro* and *con.*, and, in short, if we did not know the thing to be impossible, we might fancy the Democracy to be distracted by a difference of views. But the *Atlas and Argus*, which ought to know, tells us all will be right at Charleston; that New-York has no candidate, and that victory is certain. No doubt this is all precisely as represented; but again, may we be permitted to ask, Where does all the smoke come from?

The Armies in Italy.

We have before our eyes too many signal examples of the danger of indulging in military predictions, to venture upon any specific prophecies in regard to the probable consequences of the changes which have taken place in the relative positions of the contending forces in Italy since the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon III. at Genoa on the 11th of May. But a sketch of the actual situation of the respective armies, as defined by the news which we yesterday received from Cape Race, and which brings matters down to the 30th May, will perhaps enable our readers to prepare themselves more intelligently for tidings yet to come. On the 19th of May, the first *corps d'armée* of the French army, under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, held the advanced line of the allied position on the extreme left of the Austrian forces. This *corps d'armée* occupied the line of the River Staffora, and the towns of Voghera and Tortona. Opposed to it were the Austrian outposts, stretching from Piacenza to Stradella, and from Pavia along the northern bank of the Po to the vicinity of Cambio, near the mouth of the river Scrivia. The retreating army of Count Gyulai, at the same time, held Mortara, Novara and the Lomellina, its headquarters being established at Garlasco, nine miles from the Ticino. To the extreme right, the Austrians relied upon their forces at Como and Milan, and upon their complete command of that great *place d'armes*, the Tyrol, to overawe any advance of the Sardinians in that quarter, or any attempt at an insurrection of Northern Lombardy. On the 28th of May, nine days afterwards, the attempt of Count Stadion to test the condition of the French advance at Voghera had resulted in the complete defeat of his corps, by what it seems quite clear must have been an inferior force; and this defeat again in the entire abandonment by the Austrians of the south bank of the Po, and the reported regression into Lombardy of fifty thousand of their men. This movement was probably accelerated by the tidings that Piacenza was likely to be threatened from the South by the march of the Prince Napoleon from Tuscany.

At the same time Count Gyulai had so far abandoned the Lomellina that the Sardinian *reconnaissances* had been pushed forward as far as Mortara itself, while the disregarded manœuvre of Garibaldi on the extreme right of the Austrian position had effected not merely the demoralizing defeat of two successive Austrian *corps*, but also the revolutionary disturbance of the whole Valtelline, and of all the country to the north of Milan. In ten days time, therefore, the Austrian army had finally been driven from the offensive to the defensive; and the lines of the Allies had been curved inward upon the enemy. In the state of things reported by the *Argo* there is much to warrant the belief that the Austrians have been out-generalled in the campaign, as well as out-fought in the field. But of this allied superiority, what fruit are we to expect? A great battle in the Lombard plains, giving Milan to the conqueror, would prodigiously enhance the *prestige* of Napoleon in Europe. Such a battle, turning to the advantage of the Allies, it is not unreasonable now to expect. While the delay in the French advance proves, if it proves anything, that the Emperor was sincere when he declared that France had not armed, it has failed to bring any clear advantage to the Austrians. With one or two slight exceptions, the Austrian forces have so far been beaten in every encounter of the campaign. The reputation of the French troops was already made; that of the Italians is now making. No one who had read the accounts, or witnessed the experiences, of the siege of Rome in 1849, could have doubted the military value of the Italian soldiery when properly led. The history of Garibaldi's march upon the Austrian right wing fully confirms all that had been said or hoped of him, and of the men who fight under his flag. The Italians are vindicating their claim to independence in the most effective fashion—by showing that they know how to win it.

The importance of General Garibaldi's movement will be more fully appreciated if we consider that one of the most important channels of communication between Austria and her Italian provinces has now been cut off by the French blockade of Venice, and that the insurrection aroused by Garibaldi in the Valtelline will, in all probability, seriously interfere with the free transmission of troops from Germany into Italy west of the line of the River Adige.

The Tyrol is a vast natural fortress, in which the Austria of sixty years since saved herself more than once from the storm of Napoleonic victory. Since the Congress of Vienna forced the possession of Lombardo-Venetia upon the unwilling Emperor Francis, Austria has spared no efforts to make the passes from the Tyrol into Italy practicable by her troops. From Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, to Milan, in Lombardy, over the Stelvio she has constructed a magnificent military road which may vie with the finest works of ancient Rome or modern France. It lies higher than any other road of the kind in Europe, being at an elevation of more than 8,000 feet, and is equaled in this respect only by some of the marvelous creations of the Incas in the Peruvian Andes. For the present, and until the completion of the new road by the Mount Tonal, the Stelvio is the one safest pathway of Austria into the plains between the Mincio and the Ticino. The Tonal-road is not yet far enough advanced to answer the purposes of a military movement, although it was used by Macdonald in December, 1800, to turn the Austrian line on the Mincio, and was stormed by the Italians in the war of 1848. Bormio is the stronghold of the Stelvio pass, and Bormio is a purely Italian town. The road emerges upon the Lake of Como, and if the rising of the Valtelline extends along the whole of its line to the Tyrolese confines, it is evident that the Austrian force, reported by the *Argo* as having been dispatched from Vienna by way of the Tyrol to Italy, will have no easy work to reach its destination. Moreover, the Stelvio road is by no means so well kept up on the Tyrolese as on the Italian side; and if the debate between the sharpshooters of the Italian and the Tyrolese Alps, which was decided in 1848 by the Italian victory at Franzenshöhe on the Tyrolese slope, should be renewed with the same result, the ascent of the Stelvio would be a labor of the most grievous kind. Well followed up, and secured by proper reinforcements, the successes of Garibaldi will, in a word, leave Austria no safe passage into Italy west of the Brenner, by which her troops may move from Innsbruck upon Verona. This is an old Roman road, well preserved, at a comparatively moderate elevation, and protected by the formidable fortress of Franzensfeste, which also keeps open the road into Carinthia, and covers the Tyrolese city of Trient.

But if the Austrians are restricted to the Brenner and the roads lying eastward, they must clearly abandon Milan and Lombardy, west of the Mincio, to the operations of the Allies. The moral effect of an Imperial Napoleonic entrance into Milan throughout Italy and Europe would be of itself a magnificent victory, and would have a decided tendency to bring matters rapidly to an issue in one or another sense, with the noisy and feverish States of Germany.

The Question of the South.

To the list of questions with which mankind has so long been plagued, the "Turkish question," and the "Greek question," and the "Italian question," and the "Hungarian question," and the "Mexican question," and the "Question of the Principalities," most of which nobody ever expects to be able to solve, either to his own satisfaction or to the satisfaction of anybody else, we may now fairly add the "Southern question." By the "Southern question" we don't mean the Black question, for that is a well-established bore, and is properly denominated the "Slavery question;" but the "White question of the South," or in other words the deplorable condition of Southern gentlemen themselves. From a cursory inspection of this latest arrival, we think we may safely say that it promises to be a more unconscionable nuisance than any of its predecessors, and to present even fewer chances of solution.

The New-Orleans *Commercial Bulletin* descants upon it in a fashion well calculated to move any one to pity whose heart has not been already burdened by a lengthened study of the condition of Mexico and Buenos Ayres, or whose brains have not been hopelessly muddled by trying to see how Turkey is to be regenerated. The *Bulletin* says that the South has "ignored an irreversible decree of Omnipotence" by not paying attention to "the great law of an inherent variety of talent and taste in the moral and intellectual constitution of man." The meaning of all which is, in short, that Southern men, instead of devoting themselves to a variety of pursuits as Northerners do, invariably become either planters, lawyers, or doctors. The planter's son very often has no taste for planting, or, having the taste, has no "niggers." There then remains for him but one alternative. In order to avoid the suspicion of sacrificing truth to Northern prejudice, we will allow the *Bulletin* to describe this alternative in its own elaborate way.

"What is he now to do? He looks around. There is—blank before him? If there were a machine-shop within striking distance, he would be attracted towards it instanter, and as a machinist or some other kind of a mechanic he would rise to eminence, would enrich his native county by his industry, intelligence and his energy. But he has no such chance, and he takes, as the only alternative, to law or physic. He has no taste or capacity for either of these, and the consequence is that he drags out a lounging existence in some country village, his time about equally divided between his "clients" and the card-table and tippling-shop. His capacity is wasted, utterly lost to himself and his country. Instead of being a benefit to himself and his friends, and a source of strength and riches to his State, he is little better than a drone and a burden. Very frequently, the idle habits which the non-gratification of his inclination in the choice of a pursuit has brought him, lead him to crime and the penitentiary, or cause him to take flight to avoid the latter. Or, it may be, that he takes to politics for a living, turns agitator, and "saves" the South, between which and the penitentiary, in point of usefulness, it might be somewhat difficult to decide—as in the former case he keeps clear of the law, but makes a great deal of mischief; but in the latter, he commits an offence, but goes to work afterwards, and his labor becomes useful."

The writer continues: "We are drawing no fancy sketch, but one that is true to the life. Whoever is familiar with the South must recognize the truth of the picture;" and then, as if he had suddenly remembered the impressive manner in which Southern gentlemen occasionally vindicate their pursuits from derogatory imputations, he cautiously adds: "We wish it to be distinctly understood that we are casting no reflections upon the callings of medical or law students." We own that we are utterly astonished, not to say dumbfounded, on finding in the columns of a journal published in New-Orleans, in the very midst of the sons of the South, a statement to the effect that between "saving the South," and committing a penitentiary offence, there is hardly a particle of difference; that all the elaborate abuse of Abolitionists, all the scathing denunciations of Phillips, Garrison, Beecher, Mrs. Lucy Stone, of free love, spirit rapping, and all manifold isms, of Northern crime and profligacy, of the manifold abuses and imperfections of the society in which we live, which every Southern breeze wafts to our ears, and by which the last agonies of the South are commonly supposed to be staved off indefinitely, are of no more use to the country than the perambulations performed on a treadmill by a probably impenitent thief. Can it be possible that Parson Brownlow has exposed us in vain? That "Cobb on Slavery" has no more value than the same weight of workhouse oakum? That when Spratt proposes to separate from the Union, and fight the Federal Government, if need be, single-handed, he displays no more patriotism than if he should steal a diamond breastpin, and be convicted of grand larceny? That Yeadon might as well rob on the highway as make a ten-hours' speech at a "commercial convention?" That the various "lickings" which divers Southern members of Congress have, on innumerable occasions, expressed their desire to inflict upon the persons of some of their Northern colleagues, have not made their beloved and high-toned constituencies a bit wiser, happier, or less dependent on the Yankees than ever? We can hardly credit our eyes when we read such assertions as the *Commercial Bulletin* puts forth. We have been so lately familiarized with the idea that there was no way in which "genuine sons of the South" could so well maintain the dignified position amongst the nations of the earth, now occupied by the Slave States of this Union, as by "loafing" in bar-rooms, drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, stump-speaking, readiness to fight, and a general addiction to gambling, dirty shirts, seedy black trowsers, and abundant abuse of Abolitionists, that we cannot help thinking some great mistake must have been made, when a Southern General gravely informs Southern youth that it would be more patriotic to reverse their tactics, and begin to earn their bread by commerce or the mechanical arts. If the advice be seriously given, however, we think we know how it will be received.

The Parisian Jacobins, in the great revolution, adopted with pride as an honorable distinction the term *sans culottes*, which the aristocrats contemptuously applied to them, in consequence of the occasional absence of seats from their knee-breeches. We fear we must assume that, in like manner, the Southern gentlemen whom the *res angusta domi* at present forces into the position of village lawyers and doctors, or hack politicians, far from abandoning these pursuits in obedience to the vituperative counsels of the *Bulletin*, will only cleave to them the more fondly; will only look with more loathing than ever upon honest industry, upon the labor of the hands, or the gains of barter. The *Bulletin* thinks that "a large community, rich in intelligence and in moral and material wealth," such, in short, as the South would be if it took the *Bulletin's* advice and devoted itself to busy industry, instead of lazy negro-driving, unpaid law, unremunerated physic and unprofitable spouting, need fear no aggression from any quarter. The *Bulletin* is mistaken. Ask Jefferson Davis to what sort of a community Mars generally assigns the victory in armed conflicts, and he will tell you without hesitation, as will any true Southerner, that the battle is not to the busy, wealthy, enterprising, intelligent, thickly-peopled commercial countries, but to the sparsely-populated, half-barbarous, ignorant and poor. He will tell you that a regiment of Mississippi "loafers," armed with bottles of whisky and revolvers, would subjugate the whole North in three months' time; that a vigorous charge of half-a-dozen bar-room politicians would put the Seventh Regiment of New York to flight in five minutes; and that in the event of a prolongation of the struggle, the capitalists of the world would replenish the coffers of his native State without stint, while the "clock-peddling Yankees" could not borrow a cent anywhere.

There is one little trade, however, to which the *Bulletin* has not alluded, but which has been recently opened up to Southern gentlemen, and which seems so much a favorite with them that we should think it might ease the strain upon law, physic and politics—we allude to the profession of piracy. Pirates we believe are now beginning to take as high a stand in certain sections of Southern society as any of the gentlemen described by the *Bulletin*. Turning, carpentering, machine-making, clock-peddling, patent medicines, and other low Yankee trades, need not be resorted to, it seems to us, until this new field has been more thoroughly explored. Should it eventually prove to yield more Federal kicks than individual half-pence, the South may then begin to take the extraordinarily sensible suggestions of the *Bulletin* seriously into consideration.

Morphy and the Satanic Press.

Of all the foolish things which the veteran mischief-maker of the New-York *Herald* has ever attempted, the most foolish is his present effort to fasten upon the South and upon Mr. Morphy the ridicule which properly belongs to the silly Northern men who have made the brilliant successes of the young Chess Champion a string whereon to set the pearls of their own pretty conceits. The Boston wise-acres have been trying to frown the world out of its natural fun, by pretending that they only talked bosh about chess out of their great love for the Union; and this is absurd enough. It is of no use for our cousins in the Modern Athens to parody the Shah-Bahen of Crebillon, and ask us, in their usual solemn style, whether we suppose that a Boston President of a Boston College and a Massachusetts Chief Justice can condescend *desipere in loco*, and to talk nonsense after dinner. We remember how Sir Christopher Hapton danced before the Virgin Queen, and are not to be put down by any smaller dignities. But if we do not choose to make the metropolis an accomplice in the futile efforts of Boston to escape from the laughter of the land, we cannot consent to see the Southern States abused and a modest young American of unquestionable merit insulted, without a word of protest. The achievements of Mr. Morphy in the game of chess, which is an old and timehonored exercise of the intellect, have reflected credit upon the country to which he belongs. His fellow-citizens take a laudable pride in his successes, and a pride still more laudable in the simplicity with which he adorns them. The outrageously ridiculous way in which some of his admirers have chosen to express their admiration cannot be allowed cover from the popular contempt any surreptitious disposition to disparage himself or to do him gross injustice.

Free Negroes in Maryland.—The Slaveholders' Convention at Baltimore devoted the second day of the meeting to a discussion of the question whether the eighty thousand free negroes in Maryland should be expelled from the State. Resolutions bearing upon this subject had been sent to the Committee on Resolutions, and two reports were offered by that Committee. Mr. F. W. Jacobs, of Worcester County, offered the views of the minority. His report strongly urged the expulsion of the free colored population, by the gradual operation of laws to be passed for that purpose, and the prohibition of further emancipation. "Free negroism," according to Mr. Jacobs, is exercising a pernicious influence upon the interests of the slaveholders, and he proposes to derive countenance for his scheme from the policy pursued by some of the Free States toward their black population.

The majority of the Committee, however, through Ex-Senator Pearce, took opposite ground. Their report represented that any attempt to remove the free blacks would be not only impracticable, but highly inexpedient.

There can be little doubt that the Convention will sanction the views of Mr. Pearce. Maryland could scarcely spare her free blacks, constituting, as they do, nearly half of her colored laboring population. That they are useful, and their services needed, was expressly conceded in the Committee's report. That they have also a right as sons of the soil of Maryland to a place within her borders, and to the labor of their own hands, we trust no respectable body of Maryland men will be found ready to question. Wherever the instincts of decency and justice can cloak themselves comfortably under a convenient veil of political economy, there they are tolerably sure of a victory.

Steamer Yorktown.—Capt. Lewis Parrish, of the steamship *Jamestown*, Commodore of the New-York and Virginia steamship line, has been appointed Captain of the new steamship *Yorktown*, and will take command on Friday, 10th inst. The *Jamestown* will be commanded by Capt. Thos. Skinner, late of the *Roanoke*, which vessel is now in command of Capt. Couch, formerly first officer of that ship.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

THE NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY—THE PROPOSED PURCHASE OF CUBA, &C.

Washington, Thursday, June 9.

The Washington National Monument Society having applied to the Secretary of War for an Engineer officer to take charge of the monument under direction of the Society, as engineer and architect, the Secretary has detailed Lieutenant Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, for the service, in addition to his duties under the War Department.

There is reason to believe that our Minister to Madrid has been instructed to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to assure the Spanish Government of the earnestness of the United States to purchase Cuba, and that the money will be promptly paid.

Henry W. Smith has been appointed Postmaster of Norwalk, Conn., in place of Williams, removed.

The President has recognized Luis Lopez de Arze y Noel as Vice-Consul of Spain at Boston.

Mr. Payon to-day severed his connection with the *States* newspaper. Other able editorial help has been secured.

From Albany.

WAR BETWEEN THE AUDITOR AND THE CANAL BOARD.

Albany, Thursday, June 9.

Dissension has long been existing in the Canal Board between the Democratic State Officers and Auditor Benton. The latter has recently dismissed from office the clerks to the Collectors in New-York and elsewhere appointed by the Democratic Board. The Auditor has taken this step under the authority of the act of the last Legislature, giving him the power to decide what clerks are needed in the Collectors' office.

The Canal Board met at 6 o'clock this evening, and Treasurer Vanderpool offered resolutions condemning the conduct of the Auditor as an encroachment on the powers of the Board, and an unwarrantable interference in the management of the Canal Offices, and reinstating all the dismissed clerks under the title of assistant collectors, which takes them out of the Auditor's power.

Lieutenant-Governor Campbell moved an amendment, condemning the creation of such offices, and declaring, in view of the increased expenditures and decreased revenues of the canals, no new offices should be created.

Comptroller Church offered, but subsequently withdrew, an amendment to the preamble, characterizing the conduct of the Auditor as a political attack on a party he had deserted.

Lieutenant-Governor Campbell's amendment was then lost, and Mr. Vanderpool's adopted.

This action restores to office all the removed incumbents of the present year.

The Canal Board have visited and approved of the new Seely Lock-gate erected as an experiment at Lock No. 2.

The Board then adjourned till June 30.

The Slaveholder's Convention at Baltimore.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS AGAINST MEASURES FOR THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES.

Baltimore, Thursday, June 9.

The Slaveholders' Convention reassembled this morning to consider the question as to the best means of regulating the free negro population of the State. The hall was crowded and much interest manifested.

The Hon. James Alfred Pearce, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted a majority report.

Mr. F. W. Jacobs, of Worcester County, presented the views of a portion of the minority, being a written address going over the whole ground, detailing the grievances of the slave-owners of Maryland, and the pernicious influence of free-negroism on the population generally. He then advocated the prohibition of emancipation, and the passage of laws for the gradual extinction of free negroism. He next alluded to the tendency in the Northern and Western States of legislation against free negroes. He also alluded to the interference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North in the matter, and was very severe on the New-York *Christian Advocate*, touching its strictures in regard to the Convention held at Cambridge, and for attempting to threaten with an ecclesiastical cowhide the Methodists of Maryland if they countenanced the present movement. He avowed himself a Methodist, but repudiated in strong language any attempt at ecclesiastical interference in the domestic institutions of the State.

The following is the substance of the report and resolutions of the majority of the Committee:

"The Committee on Resolutions respectfully report a number of resolutions which were submitted to them by the members of the convention, all of which they considered and discussed carefully, as time allowed. Two subjects of primary importance occupied most of the time of the Committee. These were, the proposed expulsion from Maryland of the Free Negroes now residing in the State, and the policy adopted by the Legislature of 1830, one of the restraints upon manumission; and the necessity of additional legislation to give vitality and vigor to the law of that year, which, probably from the imperfection of its details, has fallen into desuetude. In regard to the first of these questions, the Committee came to the conclusion that it was highly inexpedient to undertake any measure for the general removal of the free black population from the State; and that it is for the best interest of the State and of that class of people to require only the due enforcement of the statutes already existing on this subject, and of such additional laws as seem to be necessary to carry out the purposes of former Legislatures, so as to make these people orderly, industrious and productive. By the last census this class of population numbered about 74,000, but within the last nine years they are estimated, by natural causes and manumissions to have reached over 80,000. The existence of so large a number of free blacks in a Slaveholding State is believed to be of itself an evil, and this evil is readily perceived to be greater when it is considered that a portion of them are idle, vicious and unproductive. This, however, is not the case with the majority of them, and their removal would, as the Committee believe, be far greater than all the evils the people of Maryland ever suffered from them. Their removal from the State would deduct nearly fifty per cent. from the household and agricultural labor furnished by the people of this color, and which is indispensable to the people of the State. It would produce great discomfort and inconvenience to the great body of householders; would break up the business and destroy the property of a large number of landowners, and land renters, a class whose interests are entitled to as much consideration as those of any other portion of our citizens; would be harsh and oppressive to those people themselves; would violate the public sentiment which is generally not only just but kindly disposed towards them, and would probably lead to other evils which the Committee forbear to mention. They are satisfied that such a measure could not receive Legislative sanction, and would not be tolerated by the great body of the people of Maryland, even with that sanction; the Committee, therefore, cannot recommend their expulsion from the State; still more unwilling should they be to favor any measure, which looked to their being deprived of the right to freedom, which they have acquired by the indulgence of our law and tenderness of their masters, whether wise or unwise, or which they have inherited as a birth-right. On the other proposition, the restraints upon manumission, the Committee think that the policy in this regard adopted by the act of 1831 was wise and proper. That act provided for the compulsory removal of all blacks manumitted after the passage of the law; provided for the appointment of a Board of three Managers, who should be members of the Colonization Society, a Society whose duty it should be to remove such people of color as should become free in the State thereafter; required Clerks of Courts and Registers of Wills to inform this Board of Managers of every manumission by deed or will within five days after recording, required the Board of Managers to notify the Colonization Society, and arrange with them the removal of each manumitted slave to Liberia; if the Society declined to do so, the Board was to remove them to some other place without the State, with their consent, and if they refused to leave the State, then the Sheriff of the County was to be notified by the Board, and thereupon it was the duty of the Sheriff to arrest and remove them beyond the State.

It is thus evident that the policy of the State, in 1831, was the compulsory removal from the State of slaves manumitted after the date of the act, with a view to prevent too great and rapid an increase of this part of our population. The Committee see no reason for discarding this policy now, but believe that the same reason which influenced the Legislature of 1831 exists in greater force. After further discussion of this point, the report concludes by recommending the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Convention consider any measure for the general removal of free blacks from the State of Maryland impolitic, inexpedient and uncalled for by any public exigency which could justify it.

Resolved, That the free negro population should be well and thoroughly controlled by efficient laws, to the end that it may be orderly, industrious and productive.

Resolved, That for the purpose of diminishing as far as possible the evils which proceed from the excessive and increasing free negro class, the policy of the State, declared in 1831, should be reaffirmed, and such amendments be made to the Act of that year as will give to it active force, as will either prohibit emancipation altogether or compel the prompt removal from the State of those emancipated, and that the Legislature should be asked to review and amend the laws relating to free negroes and to emancipation, so as to remedy all the defects of a system which time and experience have shown.

Resolved, That a Committee of —— be appointed to submit the views of this Convention, and to ask appropriate legislation by the General Assembly.

Mr. Jacobs' minority report concluded with resolutions asking of the Legislature laws to compel free negroes to leave the State or be sold for life.

Judge Mason, another member of the Committee, said he did not agree entirely with the report of the majority.

Col. Sothoron said his view was that the Legislature should enact a law to prevent emancipation.

After a protracted debate, the majority resolutions were adopted almost unanimously, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity.

Troy, N. Y., Thursday, June 9.

The Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity is now in session here. Mr. E. G. P. Wilkins, of New-York, delivers the annual address, and Mr. W. B. French, of Boston, pronounces the poem. The hall where the Convention is held is crowded to suffocation. Great enthusiasm prevails, and it is recognized as the most important gathering of the kind that has ever assembled.

Convention of the Editorial and Typographical Association.

Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday, June 9.

The Editorial and Typographical Association met, in Convention Hall, at 12 o'clock. About forty editors and publishers were present. Mr. L. S. Truair, of the Syracuse *Journal*, presided, and made an opening speech, when the minutes of the last meeting were read, and adopted. After the appointment of Committees, and the transaction of unimportant business, the meeting adjourned until 2½ o'clock.

Sale of Premium Tobacco.

St. Louis, Thursday, June 9.

At a sale of premium tobacco at the Planters' Warehouse to-day, the first premium, $75, for manufacturing leaf, was awarded to Addison Tuelly, of Pike County, Mo. This tobacco was purchased by B. W. Lewis & Bros., of Glasgow, Mo., for $125 per the 100 pounds. This is the highest price on record.

Execution of Dr. King.

Coburgh, Thursday, June 9.

Dr. King, the wife-poisoner, was hung this morning. He made a speech on the gallows, declaring his guilt and willingness to die, that he had made peace with God, and desired the people to pray for him. A vast number of people were present, but no disturbance occurred.

The Church of England Synod.

Toronto, Thursday, June 9.

The Church of England Synod and annual meeting of the Congregational Union of Canada, is now in session here. Delegates to the Union are present from New-York, Vermont, Maine, Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick.

Death of Lieutenant Bell.

Norfolk, Thursday, June 9.

Lieutenant Wingfield S. Bell, of the revenue service, died last evening.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" was produced here, last night, with a fine distribution. The opera has never been an exceedingly popular one with our public, although, at times, it has enjoyed a certain amount of fame, owing mainly to the artists who have electrified the various parts. Under Mr. Formes' diabolical rule it enjoyed quite a career. As a general thing, however, it may safely be asserted that Meyerbeer's *Robert* is a trifle too long and heavy for this latitude. During a brief season like Mr. Strakosch's it was a bold and somewhat hazardous experiment to play a work of so much importance. Meyerbeer, who wrote the music, and may be presumed to know something of its difficulties and the number of rehearsals necessary for its just interpretation, modestly specifies a period somewhat longer in duration than an average Academy season. With all Mr. Maretzek's ability as a conductor it needs more than a day's rehearsal to give even a sketch of Meyerbeer's elaborate score. Last night there were good voices in the cast, but the *ensembles* were deficient in strength and precision. On Saturday, when the work is to be repeated, there will, we are sure, be a noticeable improvement in this respect. Mme. Colson made her *rentrée* as *Alice*, and was warmly received by the audience. She sang the music with much skill. Mlle. Cairoli was the *Princess*. Signor Beneventi sang with spirit the difficult *rôle* of *Robert*, and Signor Junca as *Bertram* was excellent. We must not omit to mention the name of Mr. Squires, who was admirable as *Raimbaud*.

To-night Mlle. Corbesi, the new and exceedingly successful prima donna, will appear in Verdi's "Traviata."

Mrs. Hoey.—This distinguished artist—the leading actress of the Metropolis—is now on a visit to Boston. She will appear to-night as *Lady Gay Spanker*, for her sister, Mary Shaw's benefit; and afterwards in a variety of her best characters. The Athenians will, we are sure, do justice to Mrs. Hoey's admirable qualities.

The New-York Sanitary Association.

PAPER BY LIEUT. VIELE ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND HYDROLOGY OF THE ISLAND OF NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the New York Sanitary Association was held, last evening, in the lecture-room of the Fourteenth-street Medical College. A very good audience, which embraced a few ladies, was in attendance.

General Mather called the meeting to order, and, after a few items of routine business had been transacted, introduced Lieut. Viele.

Lieut. Viele said that the facs which he was to relate must sooner or later attract the attention they deserved. It had been estimated that fully one-half the deaths annually the world over were caused by fevers. It is an undisputed fact that miasmatic influences are a prominent cause of diseases of this class, and it is a recognized necessity for a healthful condition of the country that water should be prevented from accumulating where it would be stagnant. Water thus held becomes sour, and passes off in the shape of mists. There is hardly any region of country which does not require a greater or less amount of drainage. Where a city is to be located this condition of salubrity is to be secured above all things. Generally all this is lost sight of. Streets are graded, buildings erected, and cellars dug, regardless of the laws of gravitation, which are not changed by any alteration in the surface of the ground. Now, what is the condition of New-York? From its very position no city could be better adapted to a system of thorough drainage. Covering a superficial area of twenty-two miles, it is surrounded by noble rivers. Mr. Viele then sketched the rapid progress of New-York in commerce and population. The question now arises, said he, how are we providing for the wants of those who are to come after us! Within the corporate limits of the City more than seven hundred acres have been filled in, and that with the worst species of earth for this purpose. Formerly there was a canal running from the Battery through Broadstreet, and a branch to Beaver. Around Ferry-street was a perfect swamp. The former confines of the Collect were then described. So far back as 1796 engineers were consulted as to the propriety of making a basin there for the reception of shipping, and in 1805 it was reported to be so full of dead animals as to be dangerous to health; and though this body of water has disappeared from view its effects were still visible on the health of those living in that region. Mr. Viele then by aid of a map described the streams which formerly intersected Man

and the thanks of the Society were returned for the able manner in which he had discussed the subject, and a copy of his address was requested to be deposited in the archives of the Society, R. H. McCURDY, Esq., supporting the resolution to this effect.

General MATHER said that he formerly lived in Nineteenth-street, near Broadway, and there the ground had been been so graded off as to bring the made level near that of the springs. In consequence it was with difficulty that the foundation of the house could be laid, and his family were afflicted with fever and ague.

Dr. HARRIS desired that Mr. VIELE should be requested to continue his investigations.

Dr. HALLIDAY said that it was a mistaken idea that low ground alone required draining. High land wanted it as well. Not only should these streams be accommodated, but there is a vast amount of drainage water which must be carried off.

General WATMORE said that a row of houses were now going up in one of the most fashionable parts of the town between Fifth and Sixth avenues, which were built on piles. These houses were in the midst of disease and death, yet they would cost from $20,000 to $25 000 each.

Mr. C. H. HASWELL and others cited like instances, and after a rambling debate the Association adjourned.

THE FROSTS.

Further Particulars of Damage to Crops—News from all Quarters.

The particulars of the damage sustained by the growing crops from the heavy frosts of last week, come from all quarters. We give the leading items culled from our exchanges:

AT THE WEST.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune*, June 7, says: "Fruit and green vegetables, as well as potatoes and other root crops are seriously injured, and in many places the corn crop is entirely killed. Some damage is done to wheat, to what extent is not yet known. It is thought by good judges here that the Spring wheat is too far advanced to be much damaged; but late Winter wheat must have sustained considerable injury. The Winter wheat in bloom must be more or less injured."

The Rockford (Ill.) *News* contains over a column of items with regard to the damage to the crops. Its summary of the loss is as follows: Corn, injured to one-fourth of a crop; potatoes, one-fifth; tomatoes, entirely ruined; beans, three-fourth destroyed; cucumbers, half destroyed; plums, entirely destroyed; cherries, not much injured, currants, one third destroyed; grapes, nine-tenths destroyed.

We have not yet heard of the extent of the damage along the Illinois River; but it is expected that it will be serious.

A letter from Henry County, Ill., dated June 4, has the following

"We had here, this morning, what I never saw before, a severe white frost in June. At 4 o'clock this morning the mercury stood at the freezing point, and remained there until sunrise—an event, it appears to me, worth putting on record. I at once commenced the application of cold water to everything in our garden of a tender nature, and hope to save them, but where this has not been done all must be cut off. The effect of frost on wheat, oats, &c., will not be injurious, but corn will be somewhat retarded in its growth. In regard to wheat, I adhere to what I said last week, where one place looks well at least one looks badly; and since I wrote you, the old pest, the Hessian fly, has made its appearance in this quarter, as I am informed, for the first time."

There were heavy frosts in the vicinity of Springfield, Ill., Friday and Saturday nights, but the damage to crops is considered slight.

Spring's mill pond in Euclid, Ohio, had a coat of ice so thick as to stand a two hour's sun. There the phenomenon was presented of the greatest damage being done in localities most exposed to the wind.

Of the prospect in Ohio, the Columbus *Statesman* says: "The heavy and unprecedented frost of Saturday night and Sunday morning, produced a consternation among farmers and gardeners. All sorts of vegetation received a serious drawback by this most unseasonable and unexpected 'cold snap,' and it is estimated that the loss to this State will amount to millions. Early Wheat, however, is not injured. We are informed by an old farmer that it is yet too soon to tell whether Wheat is fatally injured, but that in a few days the effect, if the grain is affected, will be visible. Corn is injured, and so is late Wheat, Potatoes and many other staple articles. The alarm, however, may prove premature in a great degree."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer*, June 7, is more hopeful: "To day puts quite a new face on the crop prospects. The frost, though bad, was not quite so disastrous as reported at first. The gardeners on the market this morning, generally coincided in the opinion that although grapes and some other vegetables were nearly ruined, yet there was plenty left. They claim if the wheat is not killed, the country will have a much more than usual abundance. It will take some weeks to learn the extent of damage to wheat. The Winter wheat in Southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, is out of the way of the frost, and it is believed the Spring wheat of the northern portions is not far enough advanced to be injured. We learn that the damage to the corn and potatoes on the St. Clair road is not so extensive as was first anticipated. They will be a little later, but will not need replanting. Wheat is supposed to be uninjured. Grape vines have suffered very severely, in some places destroying them entirely. Apples and other fruits are apparently uninjured."

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

The reports from the South and Southwest are not pleasant. The wheat crop, where not cut by the frost, is suffering from rust. In Tennessee, above Murfreesboro, the wheat has been considerably damaged by the rust. The Athens (Tenn.) *Post* says: "We are satisfied, from observation that the wheat crop of this section will not be above a half one, if it reaches that point. On some of the very best lands it will not average more than five or six bushels to the acre, and on many of the thinner lands, from present indications, it will hardly pay for harvesting—having been first damaged by the fly and subsequently by the frosts."

The prospects for making a crop in the Mississippi Bottom are anything else than favorable. A failure to make two crops in succession will ruin many planters.

The *Central Alabamian* says that the harvest has commenced in good earnest in its section, and though the wheat has been somewhat injured by the rust, thinks an average crop will be made.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, June 8, says:

"We think people are reviving from the blow of Saturday night. We rode into the country a few miles yesterday afternoon, to see for ourselves. Many fields of potatoes are cut down and early corn has suffered badly; but, thank Providence, there is yet time enough for crops of both these to mature, if the present crop does not revive. There was nothing talked of all day but the crops, the crops. We have news from Westmoreland, Indiana, Butler, Washington, Armstrong, Beaver and all parts of Allegheny. We can find no authentic account of injury to the wheat. Rumors of damage are abundant. It is not possible to tell at once, but our opinion is that the wheat has escaped unscathed, or if injured, to no great extent.

Nevertheless flour advanced from fifty to seventy-five cents yesterday in our market. We think there is no ground for this. It must be temporary. It is the result of a panic. The wheat is not damaged to an extent to justify any such movement."

The following is from the Cleveland *Herald*, June 8:

"We fancy the destruction by the frost of Saturday-Sunday night, has been over estimated, although it is true an immense amount of damage was done. Labor lost is a great item in this damage, for of most that was destroyed replanting will supply. Fruit, however, has been sadly thinned, and the loss of fruit is a greater calamity than we are apt to appreciate, as it is too much considered a mere luxury, whereas the health of the country is most intimately connected with the fruit crop.

The mail agent from Millersburgh to Hudson represents the wheat upon the line between these two points to be almost wholly destroyed. He himself had a large field in the vicinity of Millersburgh, Holmes County, which was promising, but is now worthless.

The conductor upon the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati train, between the same points, says very few of any fields are uninjured, and most of them destroyed. The Mediterranean wheat, contrary to the first impression, is almost totally destroyed. All that is saved is of the other varieties, and much of that is injured.

Much of the injury not discernible on Monday, became visible under the hot sun of Tuesday, the heads and upper straw bleaching, (not "turning black,") so that the heads, though empty, look almost ripe for the harvest.

An intelligent observer in Summit County, acquainted with such things, says: 'We shall certainly have some wheat, but the proportion to the promise will be much less than half.' Since noon yesterday the extent of the injury has become much more apparent, and is much greater than even, in our fears, we anticipated.

A gentleman who rode from Canton to Akron by carriage, yesterday afternoon, (through a fine wheat country,) thinks that less than one half the fields gave any show of serious injury.

In the neighborhood of Clinton (in the south-western extremity of Summit County) one intelligent farmer thinks the damage greatly overrated—that many of the fields will yield a decent crop.

At Doylestown, Wayne County, a farmer who has a large field, reports it *nearly* uninjured.

At best, from the conflicting reports, the damage through the section referred to is very great; and it is quite evident that careful observers were deceived by the appearance of fields on Monday. In many places fields stood though Monday, stately and green, are beginning to show signs of blight. Apprehension, even on the part of those who insist they are no 'croakers,' are serious that the wheat crop in the section referred to is almost wholly gone up.

Still, it is well to bear in mind that in panics of this sort the fear very commonly exaggerates the evil.

The Detroit *Tribune* has news that the frost swept the crops and the fruit at and near Port Huron; even oak and locust foliage was killed and ice made in cisterns. The *Tribune* hears of no damage to wheat.

The Sandusky *Register* learns that apples, pears and cherries are not hurt.

The Toledo *Blade*, of the 7th, says that farmers report great injury to corn, potatoes and gardens, with some damage to grapes and wheat, but orchards have generally escaped.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of 7th says, as far as heard from in Indiana neither wheat nor corn are injured, but it is *expecting* bad news.

The Springfield (O.) *Journal* of the 6th says tender plants are cut to the ground; wheat probably escaped.

The Dayton *Gazette* of the 7th says grapes are mostly destroyed, corn and potatoes seriously cut and wheat injured.

The Zanesville *Courier* of the 6th says wheat is not hurt thereabouts; neither corn nor potatoes are badly hurt.

The Chicago *Press*, of the 7th, says that from Rockford, Ill., they hear that crops are partially destroyed; no injury heard from on the Illinois River; in Henry County frost did not hurt wheat, but Hessian fly is ruining fields of it which are again being plowed up.

The Steubenville *Herald*, of the 6th, says that near the Ohio River the frost was light, back of the river bottoms vegetation was badly cut, late wheat being somewhat injured; early wheat safe; fruit destroyed.

A letter from a very reliable merchant of Chillicothe to a firm in this city, says that the corn and potatoes are entirely cut off by the frost, and that great injury is feared to the wheat crop.

The Ravenna *Democrat* says the wheat is not injured as much as was at first supposed, and the prospect is there will be a fair crop.

The Elyria *Democrat* says corn and garden plants are cut down; fears are entertained for the wheat, and fruit suffered but little."

The Pittsburgh *Evening Chronicle*, of Wednesday, says:

"We took a ride of some six or eight miles through the country yesterday, and from a cursory examination of the crops as we passed along, believe them to be very seriously injured. The potatoes which came under our notice were wilted and blackened in every instance, to an alarming extent. This crop is badly damaged, and what makes it worse, it is scarcely possible that it can recover to any great extent now from the injury it has received. The corn has disappeared altogether, and the same may almost be said of the tomatoes, of which nothing remains but a few blackened and fast-decaying stalks. The wheat we believe to be but slightly injured. Of several fields which we examined, there were but two or three which exhibited anything like serious damage. A gentleman, however, whom we met during our trip, and who had been through the country during the day showed us several stalks, taken from fields near Turtle Creek, every one of which bore unmistakable evidence of the severity of the frost in that district. If these were a fair sample of the condition of the wheat crop out there, it must be in a deplorable state. An acre of such ears as were shown us would not yield a bushel of grain, and, save for fodder, such a crop would not repay the cutting. The rye seems to have suffered no injury. Besides being a hardy grain, it had advanced so far that the frost had but little if any effect on it. The oat crop was browned a little, but not to an extent to affect it seriously. The rain this morning came just at the proper time, and will make it all right again. Of the fruit crop the grapes seem to have suffered most. In those districts through which we passed, we found them irreparably damaged, the leaves being crisped and burned, and the young fruit in an advanced state of decay. Peaches, too, are for the most part a failure. In many instances the whole crop has been destroyed, and even in the most favored locations, it exhibits unmistakable evidence of the ordeal to which it was subjected. The cherries we do not think as bad as reported. At least they look well on the trees yet, and do not appear to have suffered any very serious damage. The other varieties of fruit we did not examine, nor did we hear to what extent, if any, they were injured. Our observations extended over the country around East Liberty, and between that village and the city. The crops in this district were very fine and luxuriant before the frost, and it is really pitiable to see the plight to which the visitation has reduced them."

The Recent Destructive Freshet on the Upper Mississippi.

St. Paul papers contain reports of the disastrous freshet on the Upper Mississippi. On June 4, by the rapid rise of the waters during the previous three days, St. Paul and other towns and the country along the Mississippi, above and below St. Paul, suffered seriously. The flats along the river at St. Paul are completely covered with water, and much damage has been done to property in warehouses along the levees. On the west side of the river, opposite St. Paul, the people have abandoned their dwellings, on account of the high rising of the water and the general inundation. Brooklyn, a thriving village opposite lower St. Paul, is entirely submerged, and has been abandoned. It is feared that the new levee, in process of construction, and upon which the city has bestowed a year's expense and labor, will be entirely destroyed. At St. Anthony the damage to and loss of property is immense. Hundreds of thousands of logs, belonging to saw mills along the river, have been swept down, and the mills themselves have been greatly damaged. And what is worse than all, the costly bridges at that point have either been swept away or greatly impaired. The St. Anthony Water Power Company lose five or six million feet of logs, and POMEROY, BATES & Co., some 400,000 feet. The shingle mills of LOVEJOY & BROTHERS and CHARLES KING, have been swept away. The "upper bridge" across from St. Anthony, which was built at an expense of $20,000, has been swept away. The lower bridge, spanning the Mississippi at that point, which cost $60,000, was greatly damaged, and in danger of being carried away: so, also, with respect to the suspension bridge at that place. The logs coming down with such great force, and striking the bridges, soon did the work.

From various quarters all along the Upper Mississippi we learn that nearly all the bridges across the streams have been swept away. Booms have been broken, and the loss in lumber, much of which will be washed out over the flats and lost, will amount to many thousand dollars.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 9.

Minnesota papers contain further details of the recent flood. The damage done appears to be far greater than at first stated. The levee at St. Paul's is entirely submerged. At St. Anthony and Minneapolis the storm and flood combined were terribly destructive. In the former place, property of the value of several hundred thousand dollars was destroyed. The St. Anthony Water Company lost five millions of logs, valued at $40,000. The boom at Coon Creek containing ten millions of logs, is momentarily expected to give way. Logs to the value of $130,000 went over the Falls during the three days previously. The river is twenty-one feet above low-water mark, being within a foot and a half of its height at the time of the great flood of 1850. The storms of the last week in that section of the country are described as the most frightful ever witnessed.

OBITUARY.

Mr. WALTER HUNT, a well-known inventor, died at his residence in this City on Wednesday, June 8, at the age of 63. Mr. HUNT was busily engaged for more than forty years in the prosecution of mechanical experiments. A number of valuable inventions were first introduced by him to the notice of the public. Among them were a machine for cutting brads by a single operation; a nail-machine; a flax spinning apparatus; a contrivance for making paper boxes from the pulp by one operation, and sundry improvements in fire-arms. It is also claimed that he was the original inventor of the sewing-machine. Mr. HUNT expended large amounts in conducting his experiments, and so crippled his pecuniary resources. He died in comparative poverty.

PERSONAL.

The *Southern Baptist* cannot give up its censures of the Rev. Mr. Tustin for his secession from the Baptist Church to the Episcopal communion. The last number of that paper says: "We do not quarrel with him for having become an Episcopalian. We recognize no man for changing his ecclesiastical relations, if his convictions constrain this step. But a man, particularly a minister, more particularly an author, who has written again and again in defence of certain principles, ought so to change as at least to satisfy his personal friends as to his conduct. This Mr. Tustin has *not done*."

Jones, the sculptor, has produced a design for the proposed Perry monument at Put in Bay, the main features of which are as follows: The base is about thirty feet square, from which rises a square block, having the entrance to the column, and supporting a panel on which will be cut in bas relief that event in the history of Perry when he quitted the disabled *Lawrence*.

Mr. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, being about to visit Europe, has ordered half a dozen Mount Vernon canes for presentation to friends in Europe. By direction they are to be mounted in a plain, substantial manner. The Knights Templars, recently on a visit to Richmond, have also sent an order for one of these canes for each member.

The Hon. Wm. Dennison, Jr., Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, is a native of Cincinnati, and 44 years old. His political antecedents are Whig. He was a member of the Pittsburgh Convention, and has since acted with the Republican Party.

Mr. Stephen Massett ("Jeems Pipes of Pipesville") has returned to the City after a successful tour through the South and West. He proposes to resume his monologue entertainments here.

It is officially stated that Mr. Weston, of Maine, is to be paid 15 per cent. of the money received by that State for its claim upon the General Government.

Sir George Bonham, late Governor of Hong Kong, is in Boston, and visited the Committee on the Revision of the Statutes on Tuesday.

The Hon. A. C. Dodge, late United States Minister to Spain, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Sense from the South.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, May 30.

WANTED, CAPACITY IN THE SOUTH.—One effect of the want of proper attention to domestic industry in the South is the want of capacity, which might be turned to profitable account. This is a very heavy drawback to her prosperity. The results are everywhere seen and felt, but the cause, we fear, is almost lost sight of. The evil pervades, to a great extent, the entire South. It is due to the prevalence of a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor, and a wrong direction which affairs in consequence took years ago, and in which they still continue, though, happily, there are indications of a return to more enlightened and philosophic views, and to a policy more in accordance with those principles of sound political economy from which a community departs at its peril. There is a great variety of mental capacities and tastes observable in every state of society. The design of this evidently was to provide for the different wants of man as a social being. This diversity of tastes and of talents is, therefore, a great primal law, which God has embedded deep in the nature of man for a great and wise purpose, and to ignore it is to ignore an irreversible decree of Omnipotence. We know very well that commerce comes in to remedy largely a departure from the observance of this great law, which, hence, becomes a wise provision to avoid the evils that might otherwise arise from such departure where this in some degree cannot be avoided, as is sometimes the case. But that it is a law, general in its extent, is manifest from the fact that in such communities as are apparently, or even really, shut up to a single pursuit by nature herself, this variety of inclination and capacity is still found, though it may be less distinct than in countries more favorably circumstanced. Hence, in regions better adapted to agriculture than manufactures or the mechanic arts, there will still be found persons who have no taste for pastoral life.

They prefer the music of machinery to the warblings of forest choristers. They worship more decoutly the triumphs of human genius in the skill displayed in producing artificial results, than the "cloud-capped palaces and gorgeous towers" erected by the hand of the Great Architect. In a word, they prefer the hammer, the chisel, the loom, the pencil or the scalpel to the plough, the spade and the pruning hook. If they are shut up to that for which they have no inclination, they are listless and indolent, and as a consequence of this they are ready, or they soon become, so, for almost anything that will relieve them from the ennui which is so oppressive to them.

Now in the South we have no excuse whatever for ignoring this great law of an inherent variety of talent and taste in the moral and intellectual constitution of men. We have almost every variety of soil and climate. We have, or may have, almost all kinds of natural productions, water power, mines, and in a word the elements of nearly every kind of industry. What do they avail us? Is not our industry confined chiefly to the culture of two or three agricultural productions? For what was all this profusion of elemental riches given us, if not to be developed by industry, by the skilful labor of cunning hands wisely and systematically employed? Variety of elements indicates clearly enough to him that can read the design, the necessity of variety of pursuit in order that there may be no waste of capacity. And this, we take it, is precisely the point where the shoe pinches in the South. It is just here that we need reform, that we need a healthful departure from the old track which we have been pursuing with never a thought, apparently, that it is not the right one for us to travel.

* * * * * * *

We are drawing no fancy sketch, but one that is true to the life. Whoever is familiar with the South must, we think, recognize the original of our picture. We wish it distinctly understood, that we are casting no reflections upon the callings of medical or law students. In the case we have supposed, it is the misfortune of the young man rather than his fault that he is no use to himself or anybody else. His ambition to be somebody and to do something was commendable, and it took a wrong direction only because there was no opportunity for giving it a right direction. It by no means follows that because a man has not the capacity to fit him for a physician or an advocate, that he is therefore without talents. FULTON or MORSE as a doctor or lawyer, or preacher, would have been, we doubt not, a dead failure.

We observed in the beginning of this article that the evil we are commenting upon is due, in a great part if not chiefly, to a false notion in reference to the dignity of labor. The young man thinks that to be a mechanic, though not in any sense disreputable, is, after all, not quite so "respectable" as to enter a "learned profession," and this false and ridiculous notion causes many inferior minds to adopt these professions, as the weaker minds are the first to yield to false notions of pride, or to the prevailing prejudice. Contempt of them frequently denotes genuine talents, boldness and originality. Hence we find mechanics in the South very often exhibiting the first order of ability.

The foolish notion in regard to the social *status* which industrial artistic pursuits give their votaries in the South, ought to be everywhere scouted, as depressing in its effects, and incalculably disastrous to her best interests. The North has encouraged a different spirit. She varies her industry so as to give free scope and employment to every class of talent, and nothing is therefore wasted. She supplies us with what we might supply ourselves; which we receive, pay largely for, and ridicule her as a community of "clock peddlers" and nick-nack makers, while she all the while is laughing at our stupidity, and exhausting, beggarly policy of paying and abusing her at the same time.

It is about time for us to charge all this. If we would become independent, in any sense worthy of anybody but an idiot's regard, we must vary our industry, so as to develop our natural riches, and so as to prevent any waste of capacity among us. This will give us true independence, and before it Northern "aggressions," however grave or numerous soever they may be, will vanish as the hosts of Sennacherib did before the destroying angel. Depend upon it, this is the only war-club competent to beat back the said "aggressions." Make a large community rich in intelligence and in moral and material wealth, and it will be strong, abundantly able to take care of itself, and to repel any assaults from what quarter soever they may come.

The Trustees of the New-England Female Medical College have completed negotiations with the City Government of Boston for the purchase of the Hospital estate on Spring street, at the price of $50,000. The land consists of a square of over 40,000 feet, lying between Springfield and Worcester-streets, fronting on both, and in one of the finest sections of the city. By a vote of the Trustees the grounds about the building have been named College square.

Hats for Gentlemen's Summer Wear.

WARNOCK & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
Invite attention to their extensive and varied assortment of SUMMER HATS, in fabrics of BEAVER, SILK, FELT, CLOTH, LEATHER and STRAW, from every clime, and modeled to prevailing tastes.
Especially notice our
CASSIMERE DRESS HAT,
always a favorite—now reproduced with a new and beautiful finish, and exceedingly attractive.
OUR YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S STRAW HAT,
Nothing can be more charming than our STRAW HAT FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—neat and jaunty—a perfect gem, and most decidedly
THE HAT OF THE SEASON.
WARNOCK & CO.,
No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.
SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 162 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Notice.
O. J. WOOD & CO.
Have removed from No 312 to
No. 444 Broadway, New-York.

In consequence of the very large number who prefer to buy Professor Wood's Hair Restorative from the manufactory direct, the proprietors have resolved to make retailing a feature of their business hereafter, and will now be most happy to see all their lady and gentleman patrons, and to give them all the information in their power, at their new store No 444 Broadway.

The number of years Professor Wood's Hair Restorative has been before the public, and the manner in which it has sustained its reputation, as shown by the constantly increasing demand for it, renders it unnecessary at this late day to detail its merits. Suffice it to say, it is no late effort, in imitation of some other, stimulated by its success, but a scientific and well established preparation for restoring the color and growth of the hair, eradicating dandruff, preventing the hair falling out, and a general rectifier of all affections of the hair and scalp.

Maravilla. **Maravilla.** **Maravilla.**
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING BALDNESS;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents
CHARLES ELLIOTT & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE
GREAT FIRE-PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD,
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 192 Broadway,
Corner of Dey st., New-York.

Attractively Elegant Carpets,
At extraordinary low prices.
Crossley's superior Medallions,
Royal Velvet, 9s. to 12s. per yard.
English Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
All wool Ing'rs, 3s. to 6s. per yard.
Floor Oil-cloth, 2s 6d to 6s per yard.
Matting, mats, rugs, piano and table covers.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD.
You can make turbid water clear as crystal,
By passing it through the
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Price $3
Office Diaphragm Filter at McKENZIE & O'HARA'S, Plumbers, No. 326 4th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

Genin's Summer Hats—100 Styles.
French Felts, Panamas, Leghorns,
Dunstables, Diamond Braids, Rib Straws,
Pearl Straws, and China Pearl, with a
Variety of other seasonable and elegant fabrics,
to suit all ages and complexions.
At GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

Leary & Co.
OUR SUMMER DRESS HAT
Is now ready, and for sale at
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first-class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 28th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings.
J. L. JACKSON.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr H. James Discovered while in the East Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the recipe, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

The Eureka Shuttle Sewing Machines.
PRICE $65, $65, $65,
$65, $65.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO 489 BROADWAY,
CORNER BROOME-ST.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you can't always get good ones when you do travel. Go to CANTRELL'S, then ladies, No 513 Broadway. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for girls, boys, ladies—and all of such excellent make, at really the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANTRELL'S.

Fine Jewelry.—Imported patterns in Etruscan, comprising Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Chains, Chatelains, Lockets, Seals, Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Thimbles, &c., just opened at GOLDSMITH, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 547 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, silk elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

Ladies, those Gaiter Boots, with Heels, at 12s., are now all the rage. These Slippers, Ties, Toilet Slips at 6s. and 7s. per pair, and misses', boys', and children's Boots and Shoes draw crowds of customers.
MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The "Rigg's Truss" is applied with the happiest results. It is cleanly as porcelain, and will last a life-time. The FEMORAL TRUSS and the VARICOCELE TRUSS also give universal satisfaction to those using them. No 448 Broome st., New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

The Catamenial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No. 229 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Silk Sun Umbrellas—Paragon frames, (green, brown and black,) for ladies and gentlemen, at Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

Summer Hats.—All the latest styles and qualities, unsurpassed by any. Rich and beautiful straw goods for misses and children. First premium awarded.
KELLOGG, Manufacturer, No 381 Canal-st.

White Has Done it Again.—Captivated the City with his
SPRING CASSIMERE HATS.
Go and join the crowd at No. 216 Broadway.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Table Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees, surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' long braid Fronts, Half Wigs, &c., always on hand. For sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6, Astor House.

MARRIED.

LIPE—INGERSOLL.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 7, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. James C. Egbert, WALTER LIPE to MELISSA, eldest daughter of Henry H. Ingersoll, Esq.

DAVIES—BROOKES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Osgood, J. MANSFIELD DAVIES to MARTHA M., daughter of Alfred Brookes, Esq.

CROSS—WOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 8, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, the Hon. JNO. A. CROSS to MISS FRANCES EMELINE WOOD, all of that City.

BUSH—FAULKNER.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, June 9, in the Presbyterian Church, South 3d st., corner of 5th st., by the Rev. J. D. Wells, WM. M. BUSH and EUPHEMIA, daughter of James Faulkner, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

MELVAIN—BONNELL.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. P. D. Van Cleefe, ROBERT O. MELVAIN to MARIETTA L., daughter of J. A. Bonnell, Esq.

HANNAH—DUMMER.—In Jersey City, on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Dr. Biddle, Mr JOHN HANNAH to MISS FRANCES R. DUMMER, daughter of P. C. Dummer, Esq., all of that City.

STEWART—TALLMAN.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 8, by the Rev. Joseph Corry, the Rev. A. S. STEWART, of Fort Washington, Wis., to Miss ANNA W. TALLMAN, of the former place.

ARNAUD—BOUCHAUD.—At Paris, France, on Thursday, May 19, VICTOR ARNAUD to ESTELLE NATHALIE BOUCHAUD, daughter of the late Joseph Bouchaud, of this City.

DIED.

BOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, June 8, JOHN T. BOYD, Sr., eldest son of the late Dr. Thomas Boyd, aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No 69 West 31st., without further invitation.

DAVIES.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 8, after a short illness, at his residence, No. 261 Bleecker-st., the Rev. THOMAS DAVIES, aged 38 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Central M. E. Church, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts.

BURROWES.—In this City, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, of consumption, WILLIAM H. BURROWES, of the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., in the 45th year of his age.

A solemn High Mass of Requiem for the repose of his soul will be celebrated in St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., (Rev. Dr. Cummings,) on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. His friends are respectfully requested to attend without further invitation.

COLTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 9, CLINTON COLTON.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 98 State-st., Brooklyn.

LOCKWOOD.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, June 9 after a severe illness, Mrs. JANE S. LOCKWOOD, widow of the late Abraham Lockwood, and daughter of the late Joseph Ireland, formerly of this City, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Philip S. Lockwood, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence on Old Mill Green, Bridgeport, on Saturday, at 2 P. M. N. B.—Trains leave New-York at 8 A. M., and return at 6 P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at Bridgeport Depot to convey friends to the house.

TIGHE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, June 8 of a short but severe illness, DANIEL TIGHE, in the 62d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, James M. and William D. Tighe, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 6 Butler st., Brooklyn, this day, (Friday,) the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

CONSUMPTION—ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.
WINCHESTER'S
GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE
HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA,
The Specific Remedy for
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, NERVOUS DISEASES GENERAL DEBILITY, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, &C.
Read the Testimony:
From H. P. De Wees, M. D., New-York.
We now see the *rationale* of the employment of the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, recommended by Dr Churchill in the treatment of Consumption—THEY NOT ONLY ACT AS ABSORBENTS, BUT REPAIR OR RETARD THE WASTE OF TISSUE.
From W. F. Clark, M. D., Lowell, Ohio.
Your preparation has not failed to benefit *in a single instance* in which I have used it.
From Ezra Clark, M. D., Kirkland, N. Y.
Your medicine we think invaluable, and cheerfully recommend it.
From H. Wyatt, Almond, N. Y.
I am convinced that it will cure me. *I have been improving ever since I commenced taking it.*
From W. H. Studley, M. D., Rochester, Ill.
I learned that a druggist in Springfield had some of your preparation, and immediately procured it, to use in two cases in which I had been using Parrish's. It is but just to say that a *marked improvement was the immediate result.* I have one case of tuberculosis in the second stage, and to use the patient's own expression, he is "coming out all right," under a TEN DAYS' TREATMENT with your medicines. I learn of another in Springfield, an old case of some six years, who has been under many physicians, and among the rest Dr Green, of Pro-bury notoriety. *He has used the Hypophosphites,* AND PRONOUNCES HIMSELF A WELL MAN.
This is the only reliable and pure preparation of Dr Churchill's Remedy. Price, $2; three for $5. Sold retail at Green's, corner of Broadway and 14th-st., and wholesale and retail at the sole General Depôt in the United States (where circulars may be obtained) by J. WINCHESTER, No. 43 John-st., (up stairs.)

"PATHAWAY!!!

THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
FOR JUNE 25, 1859,
(which will be ready at all the news-rooms and book-stores this week, and not this week either, Nick says, but next week,)
Will contain the opening chapters of Dr. J. H. Robinson's new story, entitled
PATHAWAY;
OR, THE
MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS!
A TALE OF THE NORTHERN TRAPPING GROUNDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
For the exclusive right to the eminent services of
DR J. H. ROBINSON,
The Publishers of the MERCURY pay a larger sum of money than any other American romancer has ever yet received from the Newspaper Press, and they take pride in announcing their determination to continue to excel in every department as long as HONORABLE COMPETITION will secure first rate talent.

NEW BOOKS.
ALFORD'S GREEK TESTAMENT.
HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.
HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl st., (Franklin-square.)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:
I.
THE
GREEK TESTAMENT:
WITH A CRITICALLY REVISED TEXT; A DIGEST OF VARIOUS READINGS; MARGINAL REFERENCES TO VERBAL AND IDIOMATIC USAGE; PROLEGOMENA; AND A CRITICAL AND EXEGETICAL COMMENTARY.
FOR THE USE OF THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS AND MINISTERS.
BY HENRY ALFORD, B. D.,
Minister of Quebec Chapel, London,

FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—THE WOODHAVEN AUCTION Sale advertised for June 8, 1859, at the Merchants' Exchange, was withdrawn.

Good Building Lots can be had, at private sale, from $350 to $700 per lot. (the best in the market for the money.) Apply, for map, &c., to JOHN S. PITKIN, No. 16 Spruce st., N. Y., 2d floor, back room.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, attorney at law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE.—READE STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st., which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to WM. BURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SEVENTH house west of 8th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x56, four-story high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is strictly first-class. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st., or at No. 84 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 84 West 48th-st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.; or R. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

TO MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, FOUNDRYMEN, &C.—For sale or to lease—capital location, and buildings for any manufacturing purpose, being four lots with buildings thereon, No. 338 14th-st., near Avenue C, engine and boilers in main building ready for work. Apply to HENRY OOTHOUT, No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 32d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southeast corner 3d-av. and 85th st., extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No. 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS 4-STORY, high-stoop, brown stone front houses, well located on 3d av., corner of 18th st.; finished, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS or well-located lots, a large stock of staple and miscellaneous merchandize, well adapted to Western and Southern markets. Cash required. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau, and 13 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT.—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 546 Broadway. The first lot is 900 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 556 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 336 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE VERY DESIRABLE boarding-house No. 41 Clinton, corner of University-place, one of the best locations in the City. The house is 100 feet deep, has thirty-four light and airy rooms above the basement, and is being put in complete repair, with frescoed walls, &c. Mechanics being at work in the house, it may be examined daily during their hours. For terms apply to J. H. BROWER & CO., No. 45 South st.

TO LET.—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23, WITH basement and cellar, No. 240 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 20, with two in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of S. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—THE FOUR STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements, has Rockwood water, gas, &c.; two lots beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above: rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic-st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A LARGE FOUR-STORY AND BASEment house near Canal-st. well located for a boarding-house; will be rented low; also, a small house in 19th-st., with gas fixtures and in good order; rent $400. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, No. 221 Canal-st., corner Baxter.

TO LET.—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND 2 lots, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITMAN & VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st., coal office.

TO LET.—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 863 BROADWAY, FIRST block above Union square; also, a large room over it about 50 feet square, suitable for billiard room, ladies' hair-dressing, millinery, and other artists.
J. C. DELAPLAINE, No. 278 5th-av.

TO LET.—THE HOUSE NO. 125 MERCER-STREET; the building is well adapted for a lodging house, hotel, &c., or for a light manufacturing business; will be let cheap to a good paying tenant. Inquire of M. E. REID, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., New-York, up stairs.

TO LET.—THE SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF the third of the large house, the only occupants of which are a clergyman and wife, will be rented cheap to a small family. All the usual improvements. Apply at No. 247 West 24th-st.

TO LET.—UNTIL MAY 1, 1860, OR LONGER, IF desired, the elegant four-story brown stone house No. 18 West 39th st. For terms, which are very reasonable, inquire of B. SKAATS, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 51.

TO LET.—BASEMENT ON BROADWAY.—100 feet deep with commodious and dry sub-cellar, suitable for any kind of business. Inquire on the premises, No. 158 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT LOW RENTS TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses on West 19th between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at No. 140 West 19th st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A PLEASANT ROOM AT NO. 491 HOUSton-st., on reasonable terms. Inquire immediately.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—APPLY IN THE office of CORTELYOU'S type foundry, 29 Spruce st.

FOR SALE.—FOR CASH ONLY—A FIVE YEARS' lease of a store on the west side of Broadway, 17 feet by 45 feet deep. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire of J. SCOTT, at No. 8 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau.

FEED AND FLOURING MILLS TO LET—At only the expense of steam power. Mills kept in order free of expense, and no rent to pay. Inquire at No. 45 Gold st. J. A. BENNET.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET.—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A farm of 137 acres in Dutchess County, five miles from Dover Plains' depôt. Plenty of choice fruit, good buildings, fences, soil, &c. Apply to OGDEN MEDLER, No. 276 4th-av., or ELIAS HASBROUCK, on the premises. Address Washington Post-office, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF SEVEN ACRES, WITH a good house, barn, &c., located in New-Jersey, about 23 miles from New-York; accessible to the City by railroad or steamboat; the land is well fenced, and the place well supplied with fruit-trees. Apply to J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE COUNTY FARM, 160 acres with spacious buildings, choice fruit, and spring water, in a beautiful farming district, near Goshen. Maps, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—TO PURCHASE, A THREE-STORY, 25 foot house, with modern improvement, between 30th and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for which from $15,000 to $20,000 will be paid. Address stating price and location A. G. S., Box No. 1,407 New-York Post Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LAGER-BIER FAUCETS AND VENTILATORS.—All kinds of wooden, brass faucets, &c., of the best improvements, are constantly on hand at GIESSEN'S, No. 77 Bowery.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIERSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FOR SALE.—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, 15 HANDS high, 7 years old, sound and kind under the saddle or in single or double harness; can trot his mile in three minutes. Will be sold cheap, the owner having no use for him. Call at KELLY'S livery stable, No. 21 West 33th st., for two days.

FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.—ARCHITECTURAL designs complete, $5 each, by JOHN GAYNOR, Architect of numerous commodious and picturesque buildings during 12 years in and about New-York. Office No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

WIRGAND'S METAL PRESERVER OR Fire proof Roofing Paint has proved the best coating for decayed and leaky tin roofs. Manufactory No. 177 Prince-st., or Room No. 4 Market Bank.
G. F. WIEGAND.

**AN AMERICAN LADY AT PRESENT EMbarrassed, wishes to meet with a friend that would loan her $50, with good security. Address, for one week, H. WILLARD, Station A, Spring-st.

TO SASH AND BLIND MAKERS.—SEVEral boys wanted, accustomed to this business. Also two or three boys who have had some experience at wood turning. Apply at No. 106 Bedford-st, after 7 P. M.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JOHN DENNER, night scavenger. Orders left at No. 44 Chatham-st. or No. 294 East 13th-st., will be punctually attended to.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE.—A FURNISHED COUNtry residence at Riverdale, one hour and ten minutes' ride from Chambers st. station to the house. Eight (8) trains a day each way.

A large brick house, (hollow walls,) equally well suited for a Summer or Winter residence; just painted and in perfect order. Has 11 rooms, with most of the conveniences of a City residence. Furnace, water closets, hot and cold water throughout. Good stable, hennery, and carriage house, with room for coachman. Seven acres in good order, and well covered with fruit and shade trees. An excellent kitchen garden, nearly all planted, and an abundance of small fruit, asparagus, &c.

Possession at once. For terms, inquire of
W. R. HANCOCK, No. 46 Murray-st., or to
W. S. DUKE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY VILLAGE AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A new, large and substantial brick house, built in Gothic style, admirably located upon about six acres of land, with outbuildings complete, studded with a large variety of forest and young choice fruit trees, vines and evergreens, commanding an extensive and picturesque view of river, valley, mountain and village scenery; the house is finished with hard walls, cornices, centre pieces and marble mantles of the richest patterns, and is in every respect a first-class house, yet is unoccupied, and is situated about half a mile from the steamboat landings and depôt at Newburgh, N. Y., where such as wish to purchase or exchange for well-located City property can receive every particular by calling on or addressing the owner, J. R. CARPENTER.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridge of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bath-room, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing; the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR.
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXchange for City Property.—Only 8 miles from New-York, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land. The building consists of a 2-story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, barn, stable and ice-house (filled) are all new and well arranged. Also, the stock, carriages horses, and all necessary implements. Location unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, or longer, a pleasantly situated marine cottage, on the margin of Newark Bay, six miles from New-York, with the furniture, horses, carriages, &c., the use of two cows, poultry, &c.; the garden and grounds are tastefully laid out with fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c.; with a highly cultivated kitchen garden, a large ice-house, well stocked; the bay is unsurpassed for bathing, fishing boating, &c.; immediate possession can be had, as the family is leaving for Europe. For further particulars, apply to W. HENDERSON, No. 73 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS.—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2½ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Lamb's-av., well located for business. Also, A GENTEEL RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c.; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—50 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front-st., New-York. Possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—AT DARIEN, CONN., NEAR THE Depôt a beautiful country residence, very desirable for a gentleman doing business in the City; a location unsurpassed and very healthy; containing about 35 acres of land, a large two-story and basement house; a large new barn, carriage-house, stables, wood-house, &c.; fruit, shrubbery, &c. Will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. E. E. JOHNSON, No. 200 Canal-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET.—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND attached thereto, situate in White Plains, Westchester county, late the residence of William Barker deceased. For particulars, inquire of SMITH BARKER, No. 173 Broadway, New-York City, or, UNDERHILL HALSTED, Rye, Westchester County, New-York.

TO LET.—A COTTAGE AT TUBBY HOOK.—A small, handsome cottage, near the station, 12 miles from Chambers st., on the Hudson River Railroad. Cars eight times a day each way. Rent $200 for the balance of the year. Apply to Station Agent, or to F. A. THOMPSON, No. 50 Warren-st.

FOR SALE.—AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, A neat cottage, barn, and half an acre of ground well stocked with choice fruit; five minutes' walk from landing, and commanding a fine river view.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

ROOFING.—THE VULCANIZED ROOFING MAterial is the best and most desirable covering for leaky shingle roofs. Manufactory, No. 177 Prince st., or Room No. 4, Market Bank. G. F. WIEGAND.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st. Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business: four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING GOOD BUSINESS capacity and a cash capital of $2,500, would like to invest it in some safe business, where energy and perseverance would meet with a fair remuneration. First-class reference given and required. No answer desired unless giving full particulars, which will be considered strictly confidential. Address C. E. S., Box. No. 136 *Times* Office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH that amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $40 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 539 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

RARE CHANCE.—TO EXCHANGE FOR A farm with stock and tools, a store and dwelling; also, the stock of dry goods in the store if wanted—an old established stand. Ill-health the only reason for selling out. Address W. WILLIAMS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE STOCK and fixtures of a well filled up cigar store and news depôt, with a route attached, which alone pays $12 per week, and must be sold this day. Apply in the store, No. 165 Division-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED:
CAMP-FIRES OF THE REVOLUTION.
This interesting work should be in every library in the land. A few more agents are wanted. Address (with stamp inclosed) S. CLOUGH & CO., Providence, R. I.

HISTORY OF THE GIFT-BOOK BUSIness: or, the Gift-Book Business Explained and Exposed. Sent free to any address. Country papers giving this card three insertions, and sending a copy of the paper containing the same, shall receive a book worth one Dollar. J. S. ANDREWS,
No. 37 Park Row, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—IN A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE store a man to receive and ship goods; a strong, able-bodied American preferred. Also, an active young man of experience in the business, to take charge of the packing. Address Box No. 3,990 Post office, in the handwriting of the applicant, giving name and reference.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS PLATE PRINTER, who is able to print perfect proof impressions of the finest work on large plates, will find permanent employment at a compensation of $10 per week; reference required and proof specimens to be furnished. Apply to No. 51 Cedar-st., front office.

WANTED.—TO GO TO NEW-HAVEN, A WOMAN who understands cooking, washing and ironing. Also, a girl as waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Good references will be required. Apply, this day, (Friday,) at No. 30 West 31st-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED.—A GARDENER; ONE WHO UNDERstands the growing of vegetables and can take full charge of a large garden; a young man unmarried. Apply at the office of the Dey-st. House, No. 58 Dey-st., at 8 o'clock this evening.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LAD TO TAKE PARTIAL charge of the books of a manufacturing business; must write a good hand. Address, in own writing, giving residence, CENTRE-ST., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A JOURNEYMAN WIG-MAKER AND gentlemen's hair-cutter. Good references required. Apply to J. T. ROBIN, No. 25 Nassau-st. Room No. 4.

A FRENCH, GERMAN OR AMERICAN girl, a good washer, ironer and plain cook, who understands general housework, is willing and obliging, does not expect to be mistress of the house and can afford to exercise a reasonable number of the cardinal virtues for $7 a month, may find kind treatment and a pleasant home in a small family by inquiring at No. 16 East 29th-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—CLERGYMEN AND teachers out of employment, and intelligent men of good address in general will find large inducements by applying to WINKLEY & CO., No. 207 Broadway, New-York, second floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF SUperior servants of known respectability, German, English, Scotch Irish and others, with the most unexceptional references. To be seen daily at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution, 7 years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and affords peculiar facilities for supplying a class of domestics unequalled by any agency in the City. German and Protestant girls on hand. J. DICKLUS, proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a gentleman's family; she understands all kinds of English and French cooking perfectly, boning and larding game and poultry, pickling and preserving, jellies and creams, and is an excellent pastry cook; can provide the most unexceptionable City references from some of the first-class families. Can be seen for three days at No. 103 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a young American widow lady of respectability, or would make herself generally useful in any respectable family where she would meet with kindness and a good home, which would be appreciated more than high wages. Can be seen at No. 41 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, or a note addressed to HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office, will meet prompt attention.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook in a private family, who understands her business; is a good baker and pastry cook, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. To be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing and take care of children; would like to travel with a lady, or would do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to the country. To be seen for two days, at No. 162 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON, A situation as nurse; fully competent of taking care of a baby from its birth, and who is capable of taking care of any person in sickness if occasion required; no objection to travel for the summer months. The best of reference can be had. Call at No. 13 Union-court, between 11th and 12th-st., University, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID, BY a young woman who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; she can give the most satisfactory reference; would be willing to go to the country; or would go as dressmaker to ladies by the day or week. Can be seen for two days at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE YOUNG girls, situations—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other, as chambermaid, &c.; or would do general housework, separately; best of reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 510 Broadway, third floor, front room, for three days.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, a situation in City or country as first class meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of soups, creams and preserves, and fancy cookery, to any family or respectable private boarding-house; country hotels preferred. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Both perfectly understand their business, and have no objection to the country. City reference given; they can be seen for two days at the umbrella store No. 94 25th st., one door from 3d av.

WANTED.—BY A GENTEEL GIRL, WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; does embroidery neatly, has charge of a baby from its birth, is quick at the needle; will travel with a lady, or go in the country for the Summer. Wages $7 to $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a competent woman who can come highly recommended; the advertiser would assist with plain washing and ironing, if required, or do plain sewing. Apply at No. 1 East 21st st., corner of 5th-av., entrance on 21st-st.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE AND INtelligent girl wants a situation to wait on a lady, or attend to young children; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITuation as cook and laundress in a small family; makes excellent bread, does up linens in fine style; wages $8. Also, a regular chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 25th-st.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as first rate cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, can give the best of City reference; has lived nearly four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and has the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A SITUATION FOR A VERY RELIAble, faithful servant, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework; is a hard-working, economical girl, and a superior washer and ironer and good cook; references unquestionable. Apply at 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress and plain sewer, or to wash for the child. Can be seen for two days at her present place, No. 43 West 16th st. No objection to going to the country for the Summer.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as child's nurse and seamstress. Good City references. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store, for two days.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTestant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or will take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to the country; good reference, if required. Call at No. 77 Market-st.

WANTED.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; has good reference, and is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs, for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to take care of one or two grown children and sew: has the best of City reference; is willing to go in the country. Call at No. 132½ West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook; one who perfectly understands her business; has best of City reference. Call at No. 192 7th-av., between 24d and 24th sts., third floor, room No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, to cook, wash and iron, in a small family; no objection to the country for the Summer; good City reference given. Can be seen at No. 147 West 27th-st., for two days, Room No. 12.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman who is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 238 7th-av., near 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing; she would like to do housework for a small family. Has good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 127 West 19th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED.—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as cook and to assist in washing; the other as chambermaid and to do light waiting; have no objection to the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 142 West 21st st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 81 5th av., near 16th-st., where she has lived.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A WIDOW WOman as a good cook in a private gentleman's family, either City or country; good wages required; best of reference. Call at No. 57 Macdougal-st., corner Houston.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or waitress only; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a small private family to do general housework; best of City reference. Apply at No. 69 30th-st. between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL, a situation to do housework in a private family; she is a trusty, reliable girl, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and to take care of children, or to assist in the washing. City reference given. Apply at No. 66 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse, chambermaid or seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 286 West 29th-st, between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A place as cook in a private family. To be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock for five days, at No. 64 Bleecker-st.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; also, a good washer and ironer; good reference will be given. Can be seen at 170 West 34th-st, near 8th-av.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS NURSE, FOR A young child. For qualifications, &c., apply at No. 142 Lexington av, where she is now employed.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 6th st., between 3d and 4th avs. Two first class German cooks, a French cook, an English chambermaid, some German chambermaids, some French and German nurses and seamstresses and an English and a French lady's maid are on hand.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF DOMESTIC help can be supplied with select German, English, Irish and Scotch servants of every capacity, for City and country. The strictest attention given to secure the best of help, by MORRIS CORNEAT, No. 424 Broadway, next door to Broadway Post-office; also, farmers, gardeners, coachmen, waiters, &c., constantly on hand. Terms moderate.

MALES.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, active middle aged man; is willing to go in the country or wherever his services may be required; has fourteen years' City reference from his last two situations. Apply at No. 2 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man who thoroughly understands the care of horses; would also undertake to cultivate a small garden; is a Protestant, and can give the best of City references. Address Mr. CAMMELL, No. 80 4th-av.

WANTED.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A PRACtical chemist and a graduate of a University, a situation as clerk in a drug store, or as a partner with a physician and surgeon. Has had experience in medicine and surgery. Address CHEMIST, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single man, (an American,) who understands the care and management of horses; City reference given. Apply to J. J. STILLINGS, saddler, 1,022 Broadway.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN wishes a situation as coachman. Is thoroughly conversant with his business. Can give the best of reference. Address a note to P. C., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, without family, a situation as gardener; understands its business in every respect; or as groom and coachman in a private family; understands the care and treatment of horses perfectly in all its different branches, and is a careful driver. Also, by the woman, a situation as cook in the same family; understands her business in all its branches, and is a good washer and ironer, and has good reference from her late employer. A letter addressed to W. P., at the seed store No. 9 Johnst., for two days, will be attended to until engaged.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and the care and treatment of gentlemen's horses; would be willing to assist in a garden; is an excellent groom and a good driver, and can keep his horses and harness in English fashion. would have no objection to milk a cow, and would be willing to go to any part of the country; can give the best of reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at C. Francis' saddlery store, No. 39 Bowery, or address J. T., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a respectable single young man; he perfectly understands his business in all its branches, and is an excellent groom and good driver; can keep his horses and harness in English fashion, and has no objections to go to any part of the State, and can give excellent reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 155 4th av., at Mr. James Disney's Saddlery store, or address N. T., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had several years experience in this City; has the most unexceptionable testimonials as to capacity, integrity, &c.; any gentleman requiring a person fully capable of taking charge of a first-class establishment, will call or address a line to W. B., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse No. 634 Broadway, or Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMIly, by a steady young man that understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and willing to devote his time to the interest of his employer; good reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety; no objection to the country. Address J. R., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, all this week.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A Protestant man who understands the proper treatment of gentlemen's horses coaches and harness; can break young horses to saddle or harness. Ladies or gentlemen in want of a man in the country will address R. E., No. 12 John Court, University place, or Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A single man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in this country and the old country; is a most competent groom and steady driver; is not afraid of work; can give the best of City references from his former and last employers. Address a note to E. D., Box No 965 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, active man, who perfectly understands his business in every respect. He is a good driver, he understands the care and proper treatment of horses; has the best of recommendation from his late employer. Apply to or address W. B., No. 73 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED.—COACHMAN AND GROOM.—TWO first-class men want situations in the above capacities. Their present employer leaving for Europe, displaces them, and his satisfaction with their long and faithful services induces this advertisement. Address Box No. 493 Post-office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener or farmer, by a respectable single young man; is a careful driver and thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening and farming; is well recommended, and willing to work and do what he is useful. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED.—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A highly respectable, well-recommended, and thoroughly competent young man, who understands his business perfectly; is a very trustworthy person, and would make it his business to study faithfully the interests of his employer. Apply at No. 474 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—BY AN HONEST, STEADY, PROTESTant young man, a situation; is a first-rate coachman and groom; a good and careful driver; is also a good vegetable gardener; willing to work and make himself useful; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A respectable man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; farming also; has had twelve years' experience about New York, and eight years' reference from his last employer. Address S. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man. Apply at No. 117 Essex-st., 2d floor.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H.

FINANCIAL.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (Eastern Division.)
NEW-YORK, May 19, 1859.

Sir: The Trustees named in the agreement of Dec. 15, 1858, to which your signature is annexed, in pursuance of authority given in the sixth article, hereby require the surrender and delivery to them, previous to the 1st day of July next, of the Shares of Stock, the Bonds, Coupons and Claims agreed to be placed in the Trust, in conformity with the stipulations in said agreement.

The Trustees will be prepared to receive the Stock, Bonds, Coupons and evidences of claims to be surrendered, on and after the 1st day of June next, at their office, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and to advance to the parties entitled thereto, the cash to be paid for one half of the three Coupons, on the First, Second and Construction Bonds; to deliver to the Second Bondholders Construction Bonds for such Second Mortgage Bonds as are to be exchanged; and to give Trust Certificates to all parties for such amounts as they shall severally be entitled to under the agreement.

For the convenience of Stockholders their Certificates of Stock may be surrendered to the Secretary of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, at Cincinnati, transferred by the power of attorney attached thereto, to the Trustees; and on receiving advice thereof, Trust Certificates, for ten per cent of the amount, will be at once transmitted to the said Secretary for delivery to the respective parties. Stockholders who may become entitled to an additional Certificate of ten per cent., on conditions named in the seventh article, will be furnished with such Certificates immediately on the performance of such conditions.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MALONE ET AL. VS. THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY ET AL.—IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT. January Term, 1859, No. 10. In Equity.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above case, on the 23d day of April, 1859, will be exposed at public sale, by public vendue or outcry, upon Tuesday, the fifth day of July, A. D. 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by Moses Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, the following-described railroad and property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit:

The NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD, from its terminus in Newcastle, in the County of Lawrence, Pennsylvania, to its southeastern terminus, at or near Blairsville, Indiana County, Pennsylvania, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges thereto belonging, together with the lands, depôts, depôt grounds, and real estate belonging to said railroad and said NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

ANDREW M. EASTWICK,
EDWARD C. KNIGHT,
PETER A. KEYSER,
} Trustees.

N. B.—It appears, from the report of the master, that the route of said railroad extends a distance of 86 miles, or thereabouts, that 35 consecutive miles of said road have been graded, and the bridge masonry thereon completed, and the superstructure of the bridges in part but not wholly made. That that portion of said road in, for the most part ballasted, but the tunnels upon that part of said road have not been arched, and that two miles, or thereabouts, of the track have been laid. Of the remaining portion of the road, three miles only have been graded; that since the work aforementioned has been done, many of the tunnels constructed have fallen in; that the cuts in several places have been filled by slides of earth and gravel, and the ballast in several places destroyed.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said Lands, Railroads, Franchises and Premises above mentioned, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court. In case any one of the holders of the Bonds or Coupons due and payable upon the said Bonds of the said "THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY," and secured by the Mortgage executed by the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall become purchasers by themselves or with others of the said premises at the said sale, then the said holders of the said Bonds or Coupons, shall be and they are hereby authorized to make payment of the price or purchase money bid by them at the said sale, either in whole or in part, exceeding the sum of $1,000 hereinafter mentioned, by transferring and delivering to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid. The Bonds or Coupons the said purchaser may then hold, or by receipting upon the same for the amount that may be so bid by him or them in whole or in part of the said purchase money, the said Bonds and Coupons to be estimated at such rate per cent. of the par value thereof, as the holders of the said Bonds or Coupons so purchasing, may be respectively entitled to receive out of the whole price or sum for which the premises shall be sold as aforesaid; after payment of expenses and commissions for which share or dividend the said delivery and transfer of a receipt upon the said Bonds and Coupons, shall be deemed and taken to be a discharge and acquittance to said Trustees; and the balance of the said purchase money not paid in Bonds or Coupons as aforesaid shall be paid by the said party so purchasing, in cash, within *twenty* days after the day of sale to the said Trustees. And if the said premises shall be purchased at the said sale by parties other than the holders or owners of the said Bonds or Coupons, before mentioned, then the whole of the said purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the said sale, or within twenty days thereafter, to the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, and upon such sale being made and effected as before mentioned, and upon the terms thereof being fully complied with, the said Andrew M. Eastwick, Edward C. Knight, and Peter A. Keyser, Trustees aforesaid, shall execute to the highest bidder, being the purchaser thereof, or in case of default within twenty days thereafter to the next highest bidder for the same, a proper deed or deeds for the granting and conveying unto him or them of the aforesaid lands, railroads, franchises, improvements and premises so to be delivered to him or them upon the acknowledgement thereof in this said Court, to have, hold, receive, and enjoy the same according to law and the acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth relating to the same for such estate and estates as the said "Northwestern Railroad Company" has therein, and that the said bidders at said sale shall pay down at the time of making the conditions of sale, the sum of ($4,000) one thousand dollars. For further particulars, apply to T. HENNESSY, Solicitor for Complainants, No. 420 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 23d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the state of New-York, in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Dated Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

EUGENE THOMSON, Auctioneer and Broker—37 William-st.

OFFERS ON SALE THE FOLLOWING Desirable investment securities, in lots to suit purchasers:

City Insurance Co.	Merchants' Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Lafayette Insurance Co.
Market Insurance Co.	Beekman Insurance Co.
Columbian Marine Ins Co.	Harmony Insurance Co.
Importers & Trad. Ins. Co.	Exchange Insurance Co.
Home Insurance Co.	Lamar Insurance Co.
Metropolitan Insurance Co	Hope Insurance Co.
Greenwich Insurance Co	Arctic Insurance Co.
N. Y. Fire & Mar. Ins. Co.	Relief Insurance Co.

Besides many others, as per private sale catalogue. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Board of Brokers, at the usual commission. Auction sales on TUESDAY.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK, COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES, buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all sound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lowe, Hamlen & Co., No. 36 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.

JAMES MILLER,
June 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.

JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of 4 per Cent. upon Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 2d day of July next, at the transfer office of the Company, No. 45 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th inst. to the 1st prox. inclusive.—June 8, 1859. A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No 6 Wall-st., New-York, June 7, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. City improved property, at six per cent. Apply to DAVID BAIT, Attorney for Eveline Peacock, No. 426 Broadway.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall-st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale.

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON SOND and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 449 6th-av.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS FOR SALE. —The 7 per cent. Bonds of the State of Minnesota for sale by I. G. CAMP, No. 82 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also, a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.

BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE,	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,
	ALSO ON	
ATHENS,	CONSTANTINOPLE	ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO,	BEYROUT,	JERUSALEM,
	&c., &c.	

BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET, Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS. —Parties in America, holders of above named bonds, desirous of uniting with the European bondholders in the arrangement adopted by them, will obtain information regarding the same and can sign documents similar to those executed in Europe, upon application to Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, No. 52 Wall-st., New York, on or before 1st July next, or to JOHN R. JACKSON, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio.

E. W. FERNIE, of London,
Agent and Attorney of the European Bondholders.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED BONDS of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company having been lost on board the steamer *Austria*, on the 15th of September, 1858, application has been made to the Company for the issue of duplicates: Nos 66, 67, 223, 224, 268, 270, 744, 745, 747, 269, for $1 000 each, principal payable in 1866, with coupons attached for interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and the 1st of August.

CAMMANN & CO.

INSURANCE.

THE HARMONY FIRE
AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed their Offices to
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
Where, with an unimpaired Capital of $150,000 and a surplus of nearly $40,000, they continue their business as heretofore, on terms which compare favorably with those of other reliable institutions.

R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 91 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan 31, 1859, per Report		$5,183,933 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37,431 67
Total		$5,151,501 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$263,724 56	
For Interest	3,781 36—	267,538 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13,792 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,396 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising, postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c.	16,320 90—	155,415 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,591 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5,062 315 50	
Amount due from Agents	16,126 71	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140,000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate,)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,000 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	
Claims unpaid, $61,000.		
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859		10,963
Issued during the quarter		488
Total		11,451
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead		171
Policies in force May 1, 1859		11,280
Of which 10,527 are for the whole life.		
Of which 260 are Endowment Policies.		
Of which 413 Term Policies.		

Net increase for the quarter in Policies		267
Viz: in Life Policies	271	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase $3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN F. RUTHRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. RUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	SAMUEL BABCOCK,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART,	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX. W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

INSURANCE COMPANY CHARTER FOR SALE.—Granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania; authorized capital $100,000. Ready to issue policies of fire, marine and in and risks. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. For further information, address CHARTER, Box No. 2,814 Post-office.

FIREWORKS.

EXCLUSIVE DEPOTS
OF
EDGES' FIREWORKS.

Messrs. J. G. & I. Edge having suffered during previous years from the acts of unprincipled parties who have sold *inferior* goods as EDGES' manufacture, thereby endangering the safety and, perhaps, life of purchasers, besides injuring the reputation of the Messrs. EDGE, have chosen the undermentioned as the only depôts for wholesalings. At these places, and at no others in New York, can our genuine goods be obtained by the quantity, and any representations contrary to this are false.

Dealers will therefore be on their guard, and, if in want of our goods, purchase only of

MERWIN & ROBBINS,
No. 207 Broadway, 3d door below Chambers-st.

S. D. ROBERTS,
No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

A. WOODHAM, No. 422 Broadway.

Our assortment for this year embraces all the standard articles of years previous, besides many new and unique pieces never before offered.

Exhibitions for public or private display put up at short notice and at uniform prices. Of sale work, the assortment is larger and better than ever before.

JOS. G. & I. EDGE,
Laboratory, North Point, Jersey City.

FIREWORKS.—NEW-YORK LABORATORY, No. 166 Front-st.—Fire crackers, Joss-stick, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also Committees for City and Country Displays, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

M. BENNETT, No. 196 Front-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.—Depôt No. 47 Maiden-lane, between Nassau and William sts., formerly No. 34 John-st. Dealers and committees for public or private exhibitions supplied on the most liberal terms. COLEY, TITUS & Co., general agents.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and Colored FIREWORKS and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 229 Washington-st.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine.

R. FOULDS, Jr., No. 37 John-st.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION.—THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING charge of a very intelligent and promising boy, six years of age, and not being able to continue to him that support which has been extended heretofore, desires to meet with some generously-disposed Christian family, who would be willing to adopt him, and where he would be trained for usefulness. Those who are disposed to be charitable will address CHARLES S., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

C. MERSHON, OR ANY PERSON KNOWING where he is, please call on Miss H. MERSHON at No. 522 Broadway, fourth floor.

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO., No. 74 King William-st., London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.

H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER PONCE,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

Price of Passage in second-cabin $75 and $60.

For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
Clipper of WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29,
The magnificent first class Clipper Ship,
GOLDEN FLEECE, MANSON, Commander,
Is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15, East River.

This celebrated vessel has made three passages to San Francisco, in 110, 114, and 123 days respectively, always delivering her cargo in good order. She insures A No. 1, is in splendid condition for the voyage, and will have prompt dispatch as above. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved Merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Sailing regularly on advertised days,
CLIPPER OF SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
ANGLO-SAXON,
CAVARLY, Commander,
Is now receiving her cargo at Pier No. 14 East River.

This favorite ship is well known to the trade; she is of small capacity, carrying but 1,400 tons, and is in every respect in fine condition for the voyage. She is already engaged over half full, and shippers will please send down their freight without delay, as her dispatch as above is certain.

SHE INSURES AT LOWEST RATES.

For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st., Pontine Building.

Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 27½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper-ship
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The ARGY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer, having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.

For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.

Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL PACKETS. —The subscribers continue to grant Certificates of Passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets comprising in part the following ships, viz.: WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION, DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY, BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD, WEST POINT, PHŒNIX, SWITZERLAND, UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA, making, with others, a ship every five days.

The subscribers are also agents for
THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS AND GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & C. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by letter inclose postage stamp) to
Send or call for circular. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.

Cabin passage $15 | Deck $6

The favorite steamship JAS. ALGER, R. ADAMS, Commander will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	35 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will succeed on WEDNESDAY, June 15.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first-class steamship ARGO, WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on TUESDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $90; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third-class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans, $36 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAM SHIP COMPANY intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from NEW-YORK direct to GLASGOW, as follows:

GLASGOW, Thomson, Wednesday, July 6, at 12 noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, July 27, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage from New-York, Philadelphia or Boston, to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfast, Dublin or Londonderry, first class, $75. Steerage found with an abundance of cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, New-Jersey, for the above ports, after the arrival of steamship *Persia*, which leaves Liverpool 11th inst., (probably 220 inst.)

Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 60
Passage money between Nassau and Havana 15

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH and RICHMOND, $8. The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. THOS. SKINNER, will receive freight for above places on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, at Pier No. 13 North River, and leave on SATURDAY, 11th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point. Passage, state-room included, to Norfolk, reduced to $5; Petersburgh and Richmond, state-room included, reduced to $6. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE LADIES OF THE MOUNT VERNON Fund desire to state as an act of justice to the author of the "Gipsy's Frolic," as well as to themselves, that having witnessed the great success of that opera in private on several occasions, and before large and discriminating audiences, and its flattering reception by the press of this City, they were induced to solicit the author's consent to its public repetition at this time with the view of benefiting their fund; and that its withdrawal after its first representation, which secured to the author on that occasion a most gratifying artistic success, was owing to causes which were entirely satisfactory to the members of the Association, and which, being in no way connected with the interest of the piece or the manner of its performance, do not implicate its character, or compromise its obliging author; to whom the Association would heartily express their thanks for the trouble and anxiety he so cheerfully undertook on their behalf; as also to all the artists and amateurs who were engaged in the undertaking, and who exerted themselves so ably in its performance.

By order of the Executive Committee
E. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

TRAVELING TRUNKS, HAT CASES, ETC.—JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer of Ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, has opened a store at 700 Broadway, near 4th-st., to accommodate his up-town friends, and still retains his old stand, No. 66 Broadway, corner of Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:

7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:00 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.

W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	8:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25

OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 8:30 P. M., from foot of Barrow-st., via Pier mount, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MOR

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLIMENT TO AN AMERICAN PILOT.—A dinner was recently given by the Liverpool pilots, at the Brunswick Hotel, Clayton-square, for the purpose of paying a compliment to Mr. JOHN F. CLARK, a pilot belonging to the City of New-York. It will be recollected that Mr. CLARK piloted the Cunard steamer *Africa* to sea on her last outward trip. In consequence of a strong northeast gale, Mr. CLARK could not be landed, and was taken to Liverpool It seems that on several occasions heretofore, the pilots of Liverpool have under similar circumstances been taken from their homes, and they have always received the utmost kindness while sojourning in the United States. Upwards of fifty sat down to dinner, and the number, it is said, would have been much greater, but many of the pilots were engaged on duty. Two prominent merchants, Mr. THOS. DAVIES and Mr. WM. PARRY, presided, the latter filling the Vice Chair. The Queen, Prince ALBERT, the Army and Navy, and the President of the United States, were introduced in appropriate terms, and acknowledged with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. They all spoke in the highest terms of the hospitality and kind treatment which they received from their brother pilots in New-York. Both parties seemed to regard being carried off as a pleasure rather than a misfortune. The Chairman said the union which existed between the two countries, arising out of the Chamber of Commerce, Mercantile Marine Associations, and similar bodies, were such as to render war an impossibility. The Boston pilots were highly spoken of. The Vice-Chairman was once carried to that port by mistake, which he never regretted. Another pilot, Mr. HODGSON, was brought to this country, where he remained a month. He said his "money was always bad; they would never let him pay anything." Mr. CLARK made a short, sensible speech, after which the Liverpool pilots presented him with a photographic picture, which includes portraits of several of the pilots of that city who have been brought to New-York, besides that of Mr. CLARK himself.

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH MOVEMENT—MEETING AT SPINGLER INSTITUTE.—There was a social gathering at Spingler Institute last evening, called together for the purpose of listening to the Rev. Mr. WADDINGTON, pastor of the Pilgrim Church, in Southwark, London, in relation to the history of that Church, and to afford an opportunity to inspect various documents, in the original and *fac similes*, emanating from the Pilgrim Fathers. The meeting was not intended as a public one, yet it was well attended by prominent members of the Churches in the City. The young ladies of the Institute were also present, and manifested a deep interest in the subject. The Rev. Dr. BLAKEMAN, of the Mercer-street Church, presided. Mr. WADDINGTON being invited to make a statement of the origin of the present movement, occupied the early part of the evening in a narrative of the events which led to the design of perpetuating the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers by rebuilding the first Church formed by them in the City of London. He also detailed, with much apparent interest to the listeners, the efforts which have been made to recover valuable historical letters and other documents which explain the early trials, persecutions and martyrdom of these early confessors of Non-conformity. At the close of Mr. WADDINGTON'S remarks these documents were inspected by the company, those possessing the greatest interest being pointed out and explained. These comprised letters of JOHN UDOL, written in prison 1592, expressing his desire to migrate to Syria. A petition of the Church in Southwark to go out to America in 1592, with papers of FRANCIS JOHNSON, HENRY BARROWS, HENRY JACOB and others. Very interesting documents of RICHARD BAXTER, JOHN ELIOT, and Dr. MATHER were also in the list. In reference to the present movement, Mr. WADDINGTON exhibited letters from the private Secretary of the Queen of England, Lord CLARENDON, Lord LYNDHURST, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the late Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE, AMOS LAWRENCE, the Lord Mayor of London, and the Hon. Chamberlain of the City. The Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, the Rev. Mr. COOK and several others manifested great interest in the subject. The following gentlemen were appointed, with power to add to their number, as a Financial Committee: Wm. G. Lambert, Dr. Wm. A. Blakeman, Charles Gould, Charles S. Smith, the Rev. Ireneus Prime, Mr. Norman White, Mr. Wm. C. Gilman, the Rev. Joseph F. Thompson, the Rev. Gorman Abbott, Wm. E. Dodge, the Rev. Seth Bliss, Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., and Wm. M. Evarts, Esq.

STILL ANOTHER IMBROVEMENT IN FIRE-ARMS.—Yesterday we were invited to witness the trial of an improved pistol, which, in its mechanical parts, is similar to COLT'S ordinary revolver; but which, while of the same size and less weight, carries twice the number of charges. The way in which the number of charges in one of COLT'S is doubled in, WALCH'S new pistol is exceedingly simple. In each chamber of the revolving magazine, two charges are put; that is, one charge of powder and ball is put in as you would load one of COLT'S, and then another charge of powder and ball is put into the same chamber, directly in front of the first. To each chamber there are two apertures, through which two caps, when exploded, communicate, one with the first and the other with the second charge. The caps are exploded by two hammers, which are operated upon by one trigger. When the hammers are drawn back, and the trigger is pulled, one hammer strikes the cap which communicates with the forward charge; then, by pulling again, the other hammer falls and the other charge is exploded. By drawing back the hammers again, the magazine revolves and brings two more charges in place; and so the firing is continued until the magazine is empty. As both hammers are operated upon by the same trigger, the firing can be done much more rapidly than by any other pistol we have seen. The ball used is larger than common, and has a groove cut around it, which is filled with tallow. When the ball is rammed down, the groove is closed, and the tallow is forced out, so that communication between the two charges is impossible. The same Company are manufacturing a single-barrel two-shot pistol, invented by J. PARKER LINDSAY, which carries a ball as large as the Derringer, and with as much force and precision, although not much more than half the size. The two shots are obtained on the principle described above, which they are also applying to rifles and other arms.

THE RUSSIAN FRIGATE DIFFICULTY.—The trouble among the seamen on board the *General Admiral*, since her return from her trial trip, is done with. It was caused, it seems, by the outrageous swindle which was perpetrated upon the sailors by the boarding-house keepers, shipping-masters and sundry other sharks of Water-street, who combined for that special purpose. When the *General Admiral* left on her trial trip the sailors were all paid $9—one-half months' wages—the other half was to be paid when the ship left for Russia. Some of these boarding masters, who had bills, perhaps, of three or four shillings, not only advanced half, but the whole month's pay, which they have kept for one or two days' board and a half-dozen glasses of rum. On coming back to the City, the men found they had been swindled out of one month's pay, and had got nothing for it. The men naturally felt vexed, and wanted to go on shore. This Captain CONSTOCK consented to, provided they would pay back the advance which they had received. That they refused to do, and some sixty refusing to work, were put in irons. Some have paid back the money, and gone on shore, while some have promised to behave better, and have gone to work. There were, yesterday, only fourteen who were in irons. Some of the men, after going on shore, changed their minds, and went back and joined the ship.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A STAGE.—HENRY R. BODEN, a youth fourteen years of age, residing in Brooklyn, was run over and killed, yesterday morning, by a Bowery and Grand-street, stage, as he was crossing Chatham-square. Coroner O'KEEFE held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that the boy, while passing in front of the stage, which was driven slowly at the time, took hold of the end of the pole in sport, when, by some means, he slipped and fell under the horses' feet, and before the stage could be stopped, one of the wheels passed over his head, fracturing his skull and otherwise injuring him, so that he was picked up dead. The jury exonerated the driver from blame, and rendered a verdict of accidental death.

ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.—The Annual Examination of the Normal Schools will begin next Monday, at 3 P. M. The Female Schools will be examined Monday, Tuesday and Thursday of next week, and the same days of the week following, in Ward School No. 13, in Houston-street, near ESSEX. That of the Male Normal School will be held at the Hall of the Board of Education, Friday, the 24th inst., and that of the Colored Normal School at the same place, Monday, the 27th inst.

MISTAKEN IN THE MAN.—Mrs. ANGELINE CREGIER, who entered a complaint a few days since against CHAS. HILLSBURGH for assaulting and insulting her in Broadway, has discovered that she was mistaken in the man; that it was HILLSBURGH'S companion, and not HILLSBOUGH himself, who committed the assault; and on her giving testimony to that effect at the Special Sessions yesterday, HILLSBURGH was discharged.

THE CHILDREN OF MEYER, THE ALLEGED MURDERER.—Two children of JOHN GEORGE MEYER, now in prison for the murder of his wife in Seventeenth-street on the 5th inst., were brought before Justice KELLY, yesterday, and sent to the Home of the Friendless. Their names are MATILDA, aged 6, and JANE LOUISE, aged 3 years.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The regular meeting hour of the Board is 5 P. M. Yesterday, at 5½ o'clock, there being only seven members present, the President declared the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners continues its services from day to day. They have thus far granted fifteen licences, and rejected three.

CURIOSITIES.—A very fine collection of idols and other curiosities has just been received here from China and Western Africa, which will be exhibited in the Jane-street M. E. Church, this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-School Society.

Board of Councilmen.

STREET CLEANING AND PAVING—THE CASE OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY—FIRE IN THE CITY HALL.

The Board met, last evening, at the usual hour, Mr. CORNELL in the chair.

John A. Masterson and Thomas J. Hagan sent in a proposal to keep all roads on Manhattan Island in repair for any number of years for $35 000 per annum. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Wm. S. Troup and James Steers offered to clean the streets of the City for five years for $228 000 per annum. Referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets, as were several others offering to do the same work for larger amounts.

Councilman ALLEN presented a resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the murderer of Fanny Deane Halsey. Laid over.

The Board confirmed the award of the contract for paving Columbia-street and Avenue D, from Grand to Eleventh-street, with trap block pavement, to Chas. Guidet. The sum named for the work is $22 533 50.

Councilman LENT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, There have been several appearances of fire about the City Hall, of late, the causes of which are inexplicable, but which appear to emanate from some defects in the flues; therefore,

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and hereby is directed to cause such examination of the City Hall to be made as may be necessary to ascertain the condition of said flues, and further, to have the same cleansed and put in proper order without delay.

Two thousand six hundred and nineteen dollars were appropriated as payment to James Donnelly for sawing, splitting, carrying in and piling away 2,700 cords of wood for the use of the public buildings in the City during 1857 and 1858.

The City Inspector was ordered to advertise for proposals for contracts for the removal of night-soil, and W. H. Woodruff was directed to continue the performance of the work for $50 per week until the contract should be ratified.

The Mayor sent in several communications containing abstracts of contracts now awaiting confirmation. He urged immediate action.

After the exhaustion of the general orders the Board adjourned.

Police Reports.

GRAND LARCENY.—John Regan, recently employed as servant in the house of James H. McCorkle, No. 34 Washington-place, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing clothing to the value of $257, the property of John H. Boswell, a minor, in charge of Mr. McCorkle and living with him. The property was taken, on the 27th of May, from a bedroom on the fourth story. Officer Willis, of the Fifteenth Precinct, ascertained that Regan had offered one of the stolen coats for sale on Saturday last, which led to his detection. The prisoner was brought before Justice KELLY, where he confessed the robbery, and said that he was assisted in it by Geo. Davis, who shared in the booty. Davis was arrested, and also a receiver named Edward Morris, who purchased a portion of the stolen property. Regan and Davis were committed for trial in default of bail. Morris gave bail to answer in the sum of $500.

THE ROMAINE CASE.—Officer Mahon, of the SIXTH Precinct Police, says the report that he beat Mr. Romaine and took him to the Station-house is incorrect.

Field-Day at Hoboken.

There was a fine military display in Hoboken yesterday, on the occasion of the annual field-drill of the Eighth Regiment, "Washington Greys," New-York State Militia, Colonel LYON. A multitude followed them from the City, and a numerous crowd of curious spectators, male and female, greeted their arrival in New-Jersey. The Troop, under command of Captain VARIAN, carried over a battery of six pieces, and the Artillerists went through their peculiar manœuvres with great precision and celerity of movement. They concluded by firing wing and battery, and drilled with the battalion in the various field movements. The turn-out numbered eight Companies of Infantry, of 230 men, and the Artillery numbered 70 men, making with the officers and band, 340 on the ground. Among the visitors were Major-General HALL, Colonel DEVOE, Colonel AVERY and Colonel BOWDEN. They returned to the City at an early hour in the evening, and proceeded to their respective Armories, where they were dismissed.

There will be a parade on Wednesday of the Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, and the corps will be reviewed in the Park by Major-General SCOTT.

The Light-Guard, from Milwaukee, Wis., it is announced, will visit this City on Saturday, and will be the guests of the Seventy-first Regiment.

The Races at Eclipse Course Postponed.

TROTTING ON FASHION COURSE.

The race for the Eclipse sweepstakes, the three-mile race between *Tar River* and *Bill Cheatham*, and the beaten handicap, for which there are fourteen entries, which were to have taken place at Eclipse Course yesterday, under the auspices of the Union Jockey Club, was postponed to Saturday, at 2 o'clock, on account of the small number of spectators that assembled there yesterday.

The trot at Fashion Course attracted a great many of those who would otherwise have been present at the Union Association races. The members of the Association were very much displeased with the proprietor of Fashion Course for arranging that the trot should take place on the same day as the Eclipse Course races; they said he had no charter, and that the next time he acted so, they would cause his Course to be closed. Large purses are offered by the Association to the winning horses in these races, and in consideration of this, many of those present urged a postponement. Next Saturday, probably, the attendance will be much larger. The race, assuredly, will be well worth witnessing.

At the Fashion Course there was a trotting match for a purse of $1,200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. PIPER, br. g. *Brown Dick*	1	1	1
C. CARL, S. M. Miller's *Damsel*	2	3	2
D. TALIMAN, br. s. *Geo. Patchen*	3	2	3
H. WOODRUFF, b. m. *Lady Woodruff*	4	4	4

TIME—First heat.	Second heat.	Third heat.
Half mile...1:16½	1:14½	1:14½
Mile.....2:30½	2:28½	2:28

There was a large number of turfmen present. *Brown Dick* had the call in betting in pools. *Patchen* and *Lady Woodruff* stood about even in the betting. *Miller's Damsel* was named as the last in the race. There was a large amount of money bet. *Brown Dick* trotted very fast, taking the lead in each heat, and in fact was not headed in the race. *Miller's Damsel* did well, but could not win. She took the second purse, however. *Brown Dick* won the trot easy.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

A BOY SET ADRIFT ON LONG ISLAND SOUND IN A SMALL SCOW—HIS REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The schooner *Thomas H. Seymour*, of Yarmouth, MASS., Capt. AMOS KELLY, arrived in this port early yesterday morning from Boston *viâ* Long Island Sound, having on board a little colored boy, about 7 years old, who was the night previous rescued from a watery grave by the crew of the vessel. The particulars, as detailed by an officer of the schooner and the rescued boy, are as follows: Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the 7th inst., when just off Brookhaven, Suffolk County, L. I., Capt. KELLY heard the cries of some one apparently in great distress, and, upon looking about discovered a short distance off a small board scow, square at both ends, in the bottom of which was seated a little colored boy, yelling at the top of his voice to attract attention. The wind was blowing almost a gale, but Captain KELLY seeing at a glance the imminent danger the occupant of the boat was in, laid to, and sent his boat, with three men to the rescue. When taken aboard the boy had suffered so from fright that he could give no intelligent account of himself and did not entirely recover from the effect of his voyage until last evening. When the boy was rescued, the scow was nearly ready to sink, by reason of the quantity of water in it. The boy was kindly cared for on board the *Thomas H. Seymour*, and upon arriving in this port he was delivered to the care of Detective VAN WAGNER, at the office of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, who, after a little kindness, succeeded in making him conscious that he was in the land of the living, and he gave the following account of himself: He says that his name is LEWIS REYNOLDS, and that his father's name is JAS. REYNOLDS, and is in the employ of Mr. HALLOCK, at Wading River, (near Brookhaven,) Suffolk County; that on Tuesday last, just after dinner, he went to the beach on Wright's Point, and while playing there two colored women, whose names he does not know, seized him, and threw him into the scow, and set it adrift, telling him as they shoved it off, that he must be drowned. There were two paddle-shaped sticks in the boat, but they were so heavy that he could not use them, and he gradually floated out into the Sound. When rescued he was four miles from the Long Island shore, and between sixty and seventy miles from New-York. Had he not been discovered just at the time he was, he would have, doubtless, been drowned. The object of the two women in thus setting him afloat on the Sound—in a boat which would hardly be safe to use in the waters of a quiet inlet—if they had any, must have been to compass his death. Officer VAN WAGNER will take the boy home to-day, when he will institute a rigid investigation of this case, and if the story of the boy proves to be true, the guilty parties will be found out and brought to justice.

PANORAMA OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.—Mr. WORCESTER unrolled his panorama of the New Testament for the first time, in Brooklyn, at Musical Hall, last evening, to a select audience. The panorama embraces a series of well-executed paintings of scenes in the Holy Land, painted from photographs, and, therefore, conveying to the mind of every beholder a correct idea of that interesting locality.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Officer JOHN O'HEARN, of the Third Precinct Police, yesterday afternoon fell backward into an excavation, about ten feet deep, in front of the Third Precinct Station, and injured his head so that it is feared he may lose his life.

INQUEST.—Coroner HORTON held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of an unknown man who died suddenly in the First Precinct Station-house Wednesday night, when a verdict was rendered that death was caused by concussion of the brain, superinduced by a fall upon the sidewalk, on Gold-street, where he was found by the Police.

NEW CHURCH.—"St. Matthew's Evangelical Church, of the City of Brooklyn," is the corporate name of an English Lutheran Society, organized recently in this city. The Rev. WM. HULL has been selected as pastor.

SERIOUSLY INJURED.—JOHN BRADLEY, a resident of No. 2 Franklin-place, went to a wake in Harper's-court, Monday night last, and got so badly beaten that he has not been able to speak since. A warrant was issued yesterday for the arrest of two men, who are supposed to know something about the matter.

SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to take the preliminary steps towards organizing a Sanitary Association. The project is deemed desirable, and some of the leading physicians are taking an active interest in the matter.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Calendar for this day—Nos. 92, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115.

CELEBRATION AT HADLEY, MASS.—The two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Hadley, Mass., was celebrated on the 8th June with great ceremony. Five towns united in the celebration, the throng was enormous, and the proceedings interesting. Professor F. D. HUNTINGTON delivered the Oration, a Poem was recited by Mr. EDWARD C. FORTER, there was a procession, a banquet, and hosts of speeches. The Boston *Evening Transcript* gives a full report of all the doings, prefixed by the following historical sketch:

"Old Hadley originally embraced the territory now comprised in the towns of Hadley, South Hadley, Hatfield, Amherst and Granby. Hadley has been an agricultural town from the beginning. In the production of broom corn and the manufacture of broom—an important branch of industry for neat housewifery—it once acknowledged no equal. The number of brooms manufactured in 1845 was 599,369. Dr. HOLLAND, in his history, records that there has not been a practising lawyer in Hadley for many years. We suppose they were all 'swept from the village like chaff from the threshing floor.' The settlement of Hadley was commenced in 1659 by a company of persons residing in Hartford, Wethersfield and Windsor, in Connecticut, many of whom emigrated from Watertown. The projectors of the town comprised a larger number of men of means and character than either Northampton or Springfield, but both these places have outstripped Hadley in the race of merely material prosperity."

The speakers at the banquet were the Rev. Dr. STEARNS, President of Amherst College, the Hon. OSMYN BAKER, the Hon. JOHN PORTER, of Auburn, N. Y., Prof. HITCHCOCK, and others.

COURT OF APPEALS, June 9, 1859.—Nos. 84, 210, 213, 29, 351, struck off.

No. 13.—Thompson *vs.* Collis.—Argued. Mr. P. Gridley for appellant; Mr. J. F. Starbuck for respondent.

Calendar for June 10: Nos. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21½, 23, 24.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM—SURE TO MODERATE—OFTEN CURE.—The BRANDRETH PILL is a most certain preserver of health, and a speedy, safe and effectual cure for rheumatism, dyspepsia or indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, jaundice, sallowness of the complexion, drowsiness, languor, flatulency, headache, heartburn, impaired appetite, wind, spasms, pimples, blotches, eruptions of the skin, piles, costiveness, and irregularities of the bowels; for all female complaints, irregularities, obstructions, the distressing headache so prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dimness of sight, nervousness, yellow fever, and fevers of all kind, fever and ague, epilepsy, tetanus or lockjaw, and dropsy of the chest and otherwise, are all cured, or greatly relieved, by the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Remember, every disease arises from, or continues, because matters, fluid or solid, have remained in the body beyond the time nature designed. These are removed by BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Thus the blood is purified, and all disease is cured, as a rule, but moderated certainly by the timely use of these innocent but surely cleansing PILLS. Sold at 25 cents with directions, at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, Brandreth Building, No. 294 Canal-street; BURNTON'S, No. 296 Bowery; RUSHTON'S, No. 417 Broadway and Astor House, New-York; and MCMURDY'S, No. 449 Broadway, Albany.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea,
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEED OF THE WORLD.—The world does not crave war, nor require after dissensions. It plainly and quietly asks after luxuries comprised in those useful and philanthropical inventions which conduce to the comfort of the healthy and the relief and cure of the sick. Such is GAZETTE'S Medicated Paper for the water-closet. It is for sale at the depôt, No. 41 Ann-street, and by all druggists, fancy goods dealers, hotel-keepers, grocers and others.

[Advertisement.]

The Emperor NAPOLEON recently offered a fat office to an American gentleman, which the latter promptly refused. On being asked to give a reason, he replied that he could not think of remaining away from New-York, as he wished to purchase his hats and caps of KNOX, the famous hatter, of No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, and all skin diseases, indicate impure blood. The Ointment reaches and obliterates the poison in the veins, while the Pills remove all internal obstructions.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 9.

$5,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102⅜	20 Bank of Commerce	100
1 000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90½	6 Park Bank	109¾
6 000 Missouri State 6s	84	30 Penn. Coal Co	81⅝
10,000 do b60	84	100 Erie Railroad	25⅛
10,000 do b60 aft 10	84	250 Harlem Railroad	9⅛
5,000 Virginia 6s	97	100 do baw	9⅜
1,000 E. R 3d m.bs, '83	56	150 do	9⅞
5 000 Erie R. 4th m bs	35	500 Harlem R. Pref	34
1,000 M. S. 2d M. Bds	55	25 Mich S & N.In. R	8
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	87	100 do	8⅛
9,000 La C & M L 6 B	17	100 M. S. & N. I. G S. s30	29¼
15,000 L. E. & W. 2d M B.	41	100 do	29⅜
1,000 Chi. & R Isl Bds.	90¼	60 do	30
1,000 Han. St. Jos. R B.	68¾	28 Illinois Central R.	55¾
100 Pac. M. S. Co s30	68	110 Galena & Chi. R.	63⅜
10 do	68¼	200 do	63¾
219 do	68	50 do b60	63¾
210 do	6 ⅜	150 do b30	64
95 do	67⅜	100 do s60	63¾
80 do b30	68	50 do	63¾
900 N. Y. Cent. R. s5	72⅜	200 Cl. & Tol. R. s60	25
250 do s7	72⅜	100 do p&o	26⅜
250 do s11	72⅜	100 Ch. & Rock I. R. s30	56¾
50 do s60	71⅝	23 do opg	58¾
200 do s10	72	150 do b30	64
100 do	72⅝	100 do s60	63⅜
50 do s5	72⅝	50 do s30	63¾
875 do	72⅜	200 Cl. & Tol. R. s60	25
100 do s3	72⅜	100 do p&o	26⅜
110 do 4d	73⅛	100 Ch. & Rock I. R. s30	56¾
200 do s10	72⅜	23 do opg	58¾
200 do c	73	100 do s60	58⅜
350 do	72⅝	50 do b60	59¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	97	25 Erie Railroad	25⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s	84½	100 Mich. Central R.	41⅜
5,000 do b60	84¾	50 do b60	43
7,000 Erie R. 4th m. bs.	35	100 M. S. & N. Ia. G. S. b30	30¾
3,000 do	34⅜	350 do	30⅜
1,000 Gal & C. 2d m bs.	83	80 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	8¾
125 Pacific M. S. Co. s10	68	150 Illinois Central R.	56⅜
75 do	68	160 Gal. & Chic. R. s30	64
200 N. Y. Cen. R. bnwk	73	300 do s10	64¾
100 do s10	73	100 do s30	64¾
100 do	73¼	100 do	64¾
25 do	73⅜	50 do b60	64¾
18 do	73¼	100 Chi. & Rk. I. R. opg	59¾
300 do	73⅜	100 do s60	59
100 do s7	73¾	200 do b60	59¾
200 do nwk	73¾		

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$3,000 San Fran 6s	50	40 Syra. & Oswego R.	70
3,000 Missouri 6s	83¾	100 N. Y. Con. S. Co.	65
2,000 N Y. & Har. R. 7s	88	15 Am. Ex. Bank	99⅜
900 G. W. M. I. Sc. '57	59	70 Hanover Bank	91¾
15 Bank of New-York	10⅜	3 Union Bank	91⅜
10 New W. F. Ins. Co	100	5 Park Bank	108⅜
40 Firemen's F. In. Co	14⅜	10 Col. Mar. In. Co	10⅜
20 Harmony F. In. Co	88	20 Mer. Mut Ins. Co	1½
10 Market Fire Ins. Co	129	25 Brev. Fire Ins. Co.	97¼
10 do	128⅜	5 G. W. Fire Ins. Co.	128⅜
20 Excelsior F. Ins. Co	105⅜	18 N. W. Fire In. Co.	100¼
20 Mer. F. Ins. Co	170	10 P. Cooper F In Co.	104⅜
15 do	170¼	5 Am. Express Co	78⅜
10 Firmen's F. In Co.	102⅜	10 Relief Fire Ins. Co.	134
20 Col. M. Ins. Co	112		

THURSDAY, June 9—P. M.

The Foreign news telegraphed from Cape Race this morning, and the arrival of the *Africa* at this port at noon with the English and Continental mails to Saturday, May 28, had a favorable influence on financial affairs on the Street and on 'Change. The Cotton accounts afford material relief to the trade here, and go far to restore confidence in the Cotton bills on England now running to maturity, and in the future course of the commercial exchanges. In addition to this good sign of a more steady or less feverish movement in Exchange, the letters and circulars report lower discount rates in London, and a diminished demand for Gold for the Continent. American Gold Eagles had fallen to 76s. 2½d. the ounce, from 76s 4d., the highest point early in May, and 76s. 3½d. by the previous mail. Gold is also quoted in less demand in Paris. Silver has slightly receded, although some moderate shipments were still making to India. The Discounts in London are 3@3½ ℔ cent. on short paper, with some transactions noted within the lowest figure, say at 2½ ℔ cent. The market was better supplied with Money. The Joint Stock Banks had reduced their allowance to depositors to 2½ ℔ cent. per annum. The Bank of England had not changed its rate of interest, though the minimum of 4½ ℔ cent. had ceased to regulate the general market worth of Money. The stock of Bullion in the Bank was up $1,060,000 from the previous weekly report. Considerable arrivals of Gold are expected from Russia as well as the United States; much of which, owing to the favorable turn in the Continental exchanges, was going into Bank. The top rate for Consols on Friday, May 27, was 92⅝; the closing 92⅞ ℔ cent. The English Board of Trade returns for the month of April show an increased export movement of $9,495,000 over April, 1858, and $6,720,000 over April, 1857. In American Stocks the latest business was on Friday, May 27. The U. S. Five ℔ Cents were dealt in on that day at 94½; and Virginia Six ℔ Cent. Dollar Bonds at 85. Some Michigan Central Sinking Funds were done at 80 ℔ cent., and Illinois Freelands at 85@85½, and Illinois Central Shares are quoted 44@46 discount. Messrs. BARING quote:

"United States Sixes Bonds 98@100; United States Fives 93½@94½; Kentucky Sixes Bonds 92@94; Massachusetts Sterling Fives 100@101; Maryland Sterling 94@96; Mississippi Union Bank 14@16; Ohio Sixes 98@100; Pennsylvania Inscriptions 82@83; Bonds 85; Tennessee 82@84; Virginia 83@85; Boston City 4½ ℔ cent. 90; Canada Sixes 113@113¼; Nova Scotia 107@108; New-Brunswick 108@109; Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds 88@90; New-York Central 88@90; Illinois Central 69@71; Freeland 84@86; Shares 46@44 discount."

The London *Daily News* of Saturday, May 28, reports:

"We understand that the purchase of the eight steamers of the European and American Steam Company by Mr. THOMAS HOWARD, of Manchester, was completed yesterday, the money, about £220,000, being paid, and the ships transferred. The *Argo*, as already mentioned, has been chartered by Mr. OGDEN LEVER, M. P., for the Galway line. There is a rumor that the new proprietor of this fine fleet intends to tender for the conveyance of the Australian mails *viâ* Panama."

The Stock Exchange is higher to-day throughout nearly the entire list of active Shares and Bonds. It was thus favorably moved by a variety of causes, the chief of which may probably be reckoned the foreign financial accounts, as they are to affect our own Money market and the Exchanges. The signs yesterday of a freer supply of Money on the Street, though at no decided reduction in the rates, were also taken into the account. And, finally, the impression appeared to gain strength that the managers of the competing trunk Railways, who have been brought together once more in this City, have had the way opened by the intercession of mutual influential friends for an adjustment of their difficulties, which, from the very recent announcement of lower passenger fares to the West, seemed to have been growing from bad to worse, to the deep regret of the stockholders and the serious damage of the entire Railway interest in every possible sense. We learn this afternoon that there is at last a fair prospect for a substantial settlement, which, it is hoped, will be accompanied this time by good temper and a generous purpose to carry out the spirit of the general understanding between the parties. An assurance on this point would be worth to the public more than all the technical and wire-drawn "compacts" that ever emanated from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The various causes referred to, brought forward a considerable number of outside orders, and the market appeared to start up, particularly on the Railway Shares from the start this forenoon. The sellers for the fall put out New-York Central with some freedom at first on contracts from 5 to 10 days ahead, at 72½ ℔ cent., the cash stock ruling 72⅝@¾@⅞, and finally 73 ℔ cent. at the early Board. During the recess on the Street, the price was tame and somewhat easier, 73@72⅞ ℔ cent.; but at the Second Board a renewed demand was experienced, and the sales were as high as 73⅛ ℔ cent., closing 73¼@73⅜ ℔ cent. The advance from yesterday in Chicago and Rock Island is 1 ℔ cent.; in Galena, 1 ℔ cent.; in Toledo, the same; in Michigan Guaranteed, 1½ ℔ cent.; in Harlem Preferred, 1 ℔ cent.; in Illinois Central, ½@¾ ℔ cent.; in Michigan Central, ¾ ℔ cent.; and in Reading, 2@2½ ℔ cent. The last named is recovering from the large Philadelphia failure of Friday last, although some further Stock Exchange suspensions, of lesser moment, are still reported from that city. The general Share Market left off firm.

In State Stocks there was a recovery this afternoon of ¼@⅜ ℔ cent. in Missouri Sixes, and ½ ℔ cent. in Virginias. There was a private purchase of $50,000 United States Fives of 1874, coupons, at 104 ℔ cent., after the *Africa's* news, and Illinois Central Bonds were ½ ℔ cent. firmer. The State and Federal Stocks are likely to feel the turn in the market for Money quicker than any other part of the list. Some demand loans were made yesterday to the Commission Stock Brokers at 5 ℔ cent., and to-day at the same figures, though lenders are generally still getting 6 ℔ cent., except on Federal security. The Discount Brokers report a better inquiry for good paper to-day, and prime lists are again sought for at 7 ℔ cent., indorsed, and 8@9 ℔ cent. for single names, dates running into and through the Fall months. For prime short acceptances the terms are irregular at from 6 to 7 ℔ cent.

The Foreign Exchanges are scarcely yet determined for Saturday's mail, as the letters of the *Africa* were not delivered until near the close of banking hours. The usual exporters of American Coin talk of higher rates at sight, while the reduced terms of discount in London may render Sixty-day Bills the preferable remittance. Merchant Bills are in better favor since the turn in Cotton. We quote Bankers' at 110¾@110¾ at sixty days, 110¾@110¾ sight; Merchants' 100@100¾ ℔ cent. We hear of £20,000 Russian Government Bills on BARING, at 109¾ ℔ cent, against disbursements for the *General Admiral*, new steamer.

The operations at the Sub-Treasury to-day are, in Receipts, $153,696, including $94,000 for Customs; and Disbursements, $305,166. Balance this afternoon, $3,830,654.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway traffic in May amounts to $397,959, against $397,770 same month last year.

A leading London Banking firm write by the *Africa*:

"Money is abundant, and low rates of interest prevail. The leading classes over-supplied themselves during the late panic, and engagements being generally contradicted, there is but little employment for floating capital. Public Securities improve, and Consols are now are 92¼. Rails, in Wales, are still £6 5s."

Real Estate.....THURSDAY, June 9.

There have been no public sales of any importance thus far this week to report at the Exchange.

Mr. ROBERT USHER has sold his two lots in the middle of the block on the east side of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, to Messrs. DEWIN & SMITH for $16,000, with a builder's loan of $3,500 on each lot.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold the piece of land situate on Broadway, Fifty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue, intersecting with Broadway and Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, 155 feet fronting Broadway, 115 feet fronting Eighth-avenue, and 104 feet fronting Fifty-eighth-street. On the premises are two frame buildings known as Columbian Hotel, rented to 1861 for $500 and taxes. The purchaser contemplates erecting on the south part of the premises a five-story brick coach factory and repository, 40 feet fronting Broadway, 30 feet on Eighth-avenue, 104 feet on Fifty-eighth-street. Sold for $27,000. The premises front Central Park.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 9—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and prices a shade easier. WHEAT very quiet, buyers having little confidence to come into the market even at a material concession in prices; no sales. CORN held firmly; sales 3,600 bushels choice Yellow Indiana for Canada at 85c. OATS inactive. CANAL FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, including 25 sacks from France, *viâ